THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 37. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902. NO. 19.

State Library

Letter From Mr. Fred Julian.

Editor Press:—

Perhaps your readers would be interested if they had some idea of the every-day life on board an Ocean Grey Hound, as well as a description of such a boat. The writer left New York on the "St. Louis," June 11th, at 10:00 a. m., arriving on board about 9:00 a. m. He found hundreds of people on board, some going across but most with friends who were crossing, wishing them bon voyage, etc., etc. The dining saloon tables were literally covered with flowers brought and sent by friends, until the dining-room looked like nothing but a large conservatory; and by the way the writer was not forgotten, for in front of his seat at the table there was one of the handsomest bouquets on the boat. At 10:00 a. m., the bugles sounded, and all friends went ashore, when the huge machinery was set in motion, and the "St. Louis" slowly backed out into the river; friends and passengers intent on bidding last adieus, waving pocket handkerchiefs, whistling, shouting, etc. This was kept up until we had gone so far out of sight that we could not distinguish our friends. Then each one was intent on his own business, and for a while all had enough to do, finding staterooms, getting deck chairs (which could be hired for the voyage at one dollar each) and getting the run of the ship. This latter is no small matter.

The "St. Louis" is 680 feet long, and has three decks for cabin passengers, each deck being less than seven feet high, and each deck having a great many small rooms or cabins scattered here and there and everywhere, reached by narrow passages and cross passages. Well, after a while all seemed settled, and by the time we reached Sandy Hook light-ship, about six miles east of Sandy Hook, where the pilot leaves, we felt we had the run of the ship, and looked around to see if we could find some one we knew or some one we feel we would like to know. It is at this point (Sandy Hook light-ship) we take our time, for all the time spent coming from New York to this point does not count in an ocean voyage. It had consumed nearly two and a half hours from New York to the light-ship. We have looked over the ship some, and find a handsome dining saloon that will seat about 350 people (there are 278 first-class cabin passengers on board,) an elegant drawing room and piano, a first class library, with about 1500 volumes, and a neat large smoking room. We go on the forward deck and find the boys and girls already at games, such as quoits, ping pong, etc., etc., the older people sit by in deck chairs for a talk or sleep, stewards bring coffee, crackers, etc. At 1:00 p. m. we hear a bugle call; this means lunch in the dining saloon. We go down to find an elegant lunch, elegant table linen and silverware, and table loaded down with flowers. At the table we begin to get acquainted, and the acquaintance spreads until it seems everybody knows everybody. The first evening we (the men) congregate in the smoking room, to talk over the distance the ship will run in 24 hours, and sell pools to men. The prime mover in this pool selling on the boat this trip is Mr. Nat Goodwin, of "When We Were 21" celebrity.

We made the first day 420 miles in 23 hours and 16 minutes. I may say the time is from 12 o'clock m. to 12 o'clock m., but one is likely to forget that. Going to Europe this does not mean 24 hours, but an average it means about 23 hours and 20 minutes. On the 12th and 13th we made 426 miles.

It is rather chilly, the thermometer being about 67° and we are none too comfortable, as all want to be on deck as much as possible. It is wonderful what excitement a passing ship causes on the ocean. We have passed one, overtaken another, and saw the third in the distance. We all get more or less excited and all that have them hurry to state rooms for field glasses. Then the inquiry goes forward what ship is it, etc., etc. You know all the ocean liners are known by the number of the stacks or funnels and the color they are painted. The American Lines stacks are painted black with a white ring near the top. Then some one will look out to sea and seem intent looking at something, others will look and you may see a bird flying close to the water, or may be it will be a school of porpoises jumping out of the water, and seem to be playfully following the ship. All are anxious about the weather—so far our voyage as to weather has been delightful, all we could ask. We are now settled down to patiently wait until we arrive at Southampton on Wednesday evening, June 18th.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 15th—distance east of Sandy Hook 1680 miles. Everything is going smoothly, except we have a pretty heavy sea, and this huge monster is rocking like a cradle, but making about 420 miles each 24 hours. The weather is, and has been, all we could ask for. Yet there are many sick, but all are good natured about it. We have become pretty well acquainted with each other now, and get along nicely without introductions. It is wonderful how we limber up on ship board. Here Chauncey Depew is chumming with Mr. Nat Goodwin, Mr. Griscom, the president of the International Navigation Co., is gallanting Mrs. Goodwin (Maxine Elliott) about the deck, and so it goes all over, trying to have a good time.

At 10:30 this a. m. the bells rang and whistles blew—signal for church service in the first cabin dining saloon. A great many assembled, when the Captain read the Episcopal service, all being supplied with hymn books and church prayer books. Singing was led by a good pipe organ. After the service there was a collection taken in behalf of the sailors' hospital of New York and Southampton. Each evening the passengers assemble in saloon parlor to listen to an organ recital or may be in the drawing room to hear some one sing and play on the piano, or sit in the library to play a game of whist or go to the smoking room to bet on the day's run of the boat.

I wish that I had space to explain how these bets are made. I will say there is generally about 20 in the pool, each pays $5.00 to enter it; then a number is chosen as the least miles the boat is likely to make. Last night the number was 413 miles. That means the numbers only run from 413 to 433; then each number is put in a box and drawn out one by one, and assigned to the parties as the names come in rotation. When all are drawn Mr. Goodwin then auctions the numbers off, the first number—413—was sold last last evening for 50 shillings (all bets are made in English money), the highest number (428) brought 85 shillings; 433 brought 68 shillings; next came the choice, meaning if a man bought the choice, he could choose over 433 miles or less than 413; if any number lower than 2000 this party lost. The first choice sold for 12 pounds or sixty dollars, and the next choice for eight pounds; both lost, as the boat made 421 miles in 23 hours and 26 minutes. As there is about five hours difference between New York and London time, each day of our time shortens up according to distance run last, so our days are short going and long coming.

A great many do not join in any games, but sit around the decks in their deck chairs and sing songs or tell stories or talk about home or where they are going. It is surprising how sociable we get here in a little while. One thing we notice that is laughable and this is the Americans turn out to the right and the English to the left. Some parts of our promenade are narrow on account of deck chairs, and collisions are frequent. Then when the ship gives an extra roll (and she is doing it frequently while I write) the pedestrian will freely run to the lower rail (because the ship will be very low that side) often to get a splash of water in his face, and once in awhile be covered with sea water; then you will see a hat go overboard and all laugh; in fact something is continually turning up to cause amusement.

At the present moment the scene is sublime. While there is no storm, there is a big sea on, and the ocean is mountains and valleys, and all covered with foam, the big waves lashing the sides of the ship; she plunges headlong into a big wave, the forward deck will be covered with water, then she will roll until you think she will almost roll over. Still no one is worried, and the ship goes along as usual. We are now on our fifth day out. Things will go on each day about as I write, so will add no more to this letter, except a word about the the second cabin and steerage. There are about 200 second cabin passengers; their quarters are similar to first cabin, except not so luxurious, and they are forbidden the run of the ship; they can only come about one-fourth of the length of the ship. (They are often in the stern of the ship). The steerage passengers cannot come on the upper decks, but must content themselves down below. Their sleeping quarters are below the water line in the ship, and have comfortable sleeping places, good wholesome food, and are seemingly well taken care of. There are about 500 of them on board.

FRED JULIAN.

Big Log Flood.

Williamsport Bulletin: The heavy rain which connected with this section and up-river points about 2 o'clock Sunday morning brought joy to the hearts of the lumbermen, as most of the back logs will now get in and the saw dust will fly with renewed vigor.

The stock of logs was getting a little low for some of the mills, in fact two or three of them have shut down, and this rain is just what was needed.

A special message to the Gazette and Bulletin Sunday night from Clearfield stated that there was then a four and a half foot freshet in the river at that point, and that it was rising rapidly. It had been raining at Clearfield hard during Saturday night and all of Sunday.

This insures a nine or ten-foot freshet in the river, at Williamsport, and will bring in all the back logs along the river. There are 40,000,000 feet back along the river and including the logs in the Pine Creek region, but a message from up Pine Creek states that it did not rain very hard there on Sunday. The creek was rising some, but not a great deal. This would indicate that the Pine Creek logs are not likely to get in with any great rush. However, there are many logs in the river, and these will keep the mills well stocked for some time to come, all of which is good news for the saw dust makers.

A number of men started for up-river points early this morning to handle the logs in the river.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

LITTLEFIELD.

LANA, the three years and a half old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Littlefield of East Emporium, died last Friday, after a brief illness of cholera infantum. The funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. O. S. Metzler officiating and the burial was had at Sizerville. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community in their sad hour She was their only child and their sense of loss is great.

MARRIED.

At Clearfield, Pa., on Tuesday, June 17, by D. Connelly, J. P., MELVILLE HAMILTON and ANNA BUPP, both of DuBois.—Public Spirit.

No Paper Next Week.

"In accordance with the time honored custom" there will not be a paper issued from this office next week. We, as well a the entire force, need a little recreation and do not believe our readers will do any very great amount of kicking. The business and jobbing department will remain open for business.

Attention Firemen.

There will be a meeting of all the firemen in uniform Saturday evening, to act on an application to the Relief Department.

Jaw Broken.

Fred Bells, while returning to Emporium from Four Mile, Saturday night, was thrown from his bicycle fracturing the lower jaw. Dr. Baker reduced the facture.

Glass Rock Crusher.

A glass rock crusher has been erected at Four Mile, near Emporium, for the purpose of crushing stone for Port Alleganey glass works. There is an abundance of excellent glass rock in that vicinity.

Handsome Monument.

Foley Bro's. of Olean, have lately erected a handsome monument in Market cemetery, at Beechwood, to the memory of the late Mrs. Charles McLaughlin. The monument is appriately lettered.

Children's Day.

Will be observed in the church, at Sizerville, next Sunday evening, July 6th, at 7 o'clock. A special program is being prepared for the occasion. Everybody is invited. Let there be a good turnout for these exercises.

R. S. OYLER, pastor.

To Fill Vacancy.

Petitions are being circulated in the East Ward for the appointment of Councilman to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of C. E. Mankey. Frank P. Strayer and S. S. Hacket are the candidates and the friends of each gentleman are interviewing the voters.

Baptist Church Notes.

Morning service at 11:00 a.m. Reception of new members and communion will take the place of the sermon. Children's Day exercises at 7:30 p.m. Bible school at the close of morning worship, C. E. Crandell, Supt. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday evening, 6:30, B. Olmsted, President. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. 7:45. All welcome.

A Hustling Priest.

Father O'Hern, of Driftwood, performed two wedding ceremonies in one day, last week, Wednesday—one at Driftwood in the morning, the other at Buffalo in the evening. The contracting parties were Cornelius Hackett and Miss Kate McMahon of Driftwood. The Buffalo marrirge were Mr. Fred A. Casey, postal clerk, of Du Bois and Miss Mabel V. Fry, of Sinnamahoning. All will reside in Driftwood.

Wrestling Matches.

The wrestling match at the opera house last Saturday evening between Burt Chadwick of this place and Joe O'Brien, of Batavia, N. Y., who was somewhat heavier than Chadwick, was a very good exhibition of the game, and was won by Chadwick, who secured two falls in about fifteen minutes.

He also had another match at this place last evening, with Pete Bolenger, of Olean, which he had no trouble in winning.

Chadwick leaves to-day for Olean, where he has a bout booked for to-night, and from there he goes to Freemont, Ohio where he meets a man on Saturday night. Burt has been trimming all comers.

Prof. Bastian's Departure.

Prof. C. P. Bastian, who has served as principal of Emporium schools durthe past two years, has tendered his resignation to the school board as principal for the ensuing year. The resignation was accepted and at the meeting of the board last Saturday evening, Prof. Ling, of Bedford, Pa., was elected.

Prof. Bastian carries away with him the general and genial regard of our people. He has labored hard, and not without success, in the interest of our public schools. He has been a useful citizen, taking a lively interest in all that aimed to promote the prosperity of our town and the education of its youth. He, with his amiable wife, will be much missed by many warm friends. The PRESS hopes the Prof. may prosper in whatever line of work he may engage.

New Books Added.

A large number of books have been added this week to both the Circulating and Reference libraries at the Free Reading Room.

New Team.

Geo. J. LaBar, who had the misfortune to loose one his horses a few days ago, has purchased a handsome team of blacks. They are beauties and no mistake about it.

Church Improvements.

Improvements to the exterior of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will shortly be begun. Walls will be pointed, two coats of brick stain applied, all wood work painted and the building put in thorough repair.

Social Supper.

Mr. Josiah Howard has issued invitations to a number of our citizens to join him at a social supper to be given at the Free Reading Room, next Friday evening. No doubt it will be a pleasant and enjoyable occasion.

The Town Clock.

The ladies promise the town clock will be ready for business at mid-night to-night, so keep your ears open and hear the first strike. The correct time is now given, although the striking will be delayed until to-night.

The Improvements.

The improvements being made in all parts of Emporium are so numerous that it would be an endless task to mention all of them. Suffice it to say that every one is fixing up their property that can secure workmen. There never was, in the history of this town, so many indications of prosperity.

State Teachers Association.

Miss Mattie M. Collins is in attendance this week at the annual meeting of the State Teachers association at Pittsburg.

Miss Frank Huntley, of Driftwood, has a prominent place on the program as a vocal soloist and will no doubt ably sustain her reputation as an artistic singer.

A New Double Track Bridge.

The double tracking of the P. & E. railroad from Keating to Emporium will include the erection of a new double track bridge across the Sinnemahoning creek near Sinnemahoning town. This will be one of the longest of the bridges to be replaced in double tracking. It will require 5,000 yards of stone to complete the piers and abutments. The stone will be furnished by G. A. Gocella, of Falls Creek who will furnish stone for all the masonry on the laying of the second track in section 3 of the P. & E., or about seven miles.—Renovo News.

Hall Steps in Front of Hon. George R. Dixon.

The following little bit of political news from Elk county will be pleasant (?) reading for Cameron county Democrats, who have been led to believe that this county would be given the nomination for State Senator this year. Very evidently, from all accounts, the usual gold brick will be passed to this county, and Dr. Smith, the choice of Cameron county Democracy, will be asked to step down, to make room for Boss Hall. A telegram from Ridgway to North American, says: "Gerrymandering has made it difficult for J. K. P. Hall to return to Congress, and he has decided to enter the State Senate. There he will be expected to represent National Committeeman Guffey and act as Democratic floor manager.

If Hall becomes Senator, it will be at the expense of Representative George R. Dixon, also of this place, who was led to believe until recently that his promotion was assured. Dixon has a clean Legislative record, and has been one of the recognized leaders of the honest Democrats in the House.

The first Dixon knew that he would not have the support of Hall was when the latter went over to Clarion county and announced his candidacy. Hall will get the votes of the Clarion county conferees, as Dixon has incurred the particular enmity of the Quay Democrats there by his denunciation of their actions.

Besides Elk and Clarion the district includes Forest and Cameron counties. Hall counts upon being able to carry them with ease. He is willing that Dixon shall have another term in the House if he does not oppose him for the Senate."

SHAW'S PURE MALT—Exhilarates and does not poison, that's why Doctors drink it. It is good for sick and old, and excellent for young and well.

Sold By

36-47-ly F. X. BLUMLE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(*From our Regular Correspondent.*)

Washington, June 30th, 1902.

Editor Press:—

Rapid progress was made last week in Congress and to-day the only matter which stands in the way of adjournment is the Philippine Bill, which is still in conference. When the Philippine Bill come to vote, on Thursday evening, it passed the House by a strict party vote only one republican voting with the democrats. Friday and Saturday conferences were held between the representatives of the Senate and the House and several of the provisions of the Bill were so altered as to meet the approval of both parties. The two provisions of the Bill which present the greatest difficulties are those dealing with the currency question and the local government of the islands. The House conferees have so far insisted in a gold standard for the islands and the Senate conferees insisted upon the silver provision, which passed the Senate without division. The representativss of the House also believe that their course iu establishing a Philippine legislature is to be preferred to the Senate's more tentative provision that a census shall be taken with a view to the establisment, at some subsequent date, of such legislature. There is however, a general disposition on the part of the conferees to meet each other half way and the more sanguine leaders predict that all differences will be met in time to permit of adjournment to-morrow noon, while others set the date of adjournmant as the 3rd of July.

The earnest effort of Senator Quay to secure action on the Omnibus Territorial Bill has met with partial success in as much as the 10th of December has been set for the consideration of the Bill in the Senate and the Senate Committee on Territories has been authorized to meet to consider the Bill during the summer recess.

The confereers on the Isthmian Canal Bill did not take long to come to an agreement and now the Spooner Bill requires only the signature of the President to become a law. Senator Morgan tells be that he considers the prospects of a canal better than they have ever been before in the history of the agitation, notwithstanding the fact that the Panama route has been chosen.

One day last week, the Senate passed the Bill providing for the established of the Appalachian Forest Reserve and the measure has been approved by the House Committee on Agriculture, and will be reported for action next session. The bill carries a total appropiation of $10,000,000.

The Senate has passed the General Deficiency Bill, including appropriations of $500,000 towards meeting the deficit of the Buffalo Exposition, and $160,000 towards the deficit of the Charlestown Exposition. The bill also appropriates $45,000 to pay the expenses attending the last illness of President McKinley.

Representative Woods, of California, recently expressed to me his extreme satisfaction at the outcome of the Cuban reciprocity agitation, saying that the refusal of Congress to sacrifice the beet sugar producers to a sentimental regard for the Cubans would go far to insure the success of the republican party in his state. Mr. Woods believes that the full complement of republican congressmen will be returned from California, whereas, he asserts, such would not have been the case had the Cuban Bill passed. Speaking of reciprocity in general, Mr. Woods said that many leading republicans had been sadly misled on the subject; that the reciprocity advocaed by Blaine contemplated only the extension of the trade of the United Stats with the countries of South America and the reciprocity advocated by McKinley expressly provided that concessions were to be made only on products which were not produced at home.

Cure for Hemorrhoids.

The use of Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil permanently cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Fissures and Fistulas. One application gives relief. Sample mailed free. At Druggists, or mailed for 25 cts. Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

Fourth of July

Celebration and Picnic

UNDER AUSPICES OF

W. C. NO. 126, P. O. S. OF A

AT

SINNAMAHONING, PA.

8:30 a. m.—Parade of Town Societies.
9:45 a. m.—Grand parade forms at depot and marches to Camp-meeting grounds.
10:30 a m—Oration, followed by music by Band.
11:20 a. m.—Foot Race for prize. Free for all.
12 m—Dinner.
1:00 p. m.—Base ball games—Darktown and Swampoodle.
2:45 p. m.—Sack race, Potato race and Fat Men's race.
3:00 p. m.—Catching Greased Pig, Three-legged race, Lean, Long, Fat and short races.

A commodious platform will be erected and good music will be in attendance for those desiring to dance.

FIREWORKS IN THE EVENING.

BRIEF MENTION.

Cameron, so long dead, is again booming, with bright prospects for the future.

A woman often says no when she means yes, but she never says yes when she means no.

Evangelist Kelly of Pittsburg, will conduct a religious meeting for all concerned at Schweikart's Hall at three and 7:45 p. m.

Don't miss the grand free street parade led by our Challenge Silver Cornet Band in connection with Sparks big R. R. Shows at Emporium Wednesday July 9th.

John H. Sparks old Reliable Virginia Shows and world's greatest trained animal exposition will exhibit in Emporium on Wednesday afternoon and night, July 9th. Sparks Show is known the world over as the largest, cleanest, neatest and best twenty-five cent show on the road.

The boy who wants to do things must not only be around when such things are happening, says Saturday Evening Post. And the only force that will make things happen is thought. The product of thought is ideas, and the market value of a good idea is a fortune. Honest worth is a good salary, but honest work plus good ideas is worth an interest in the business.

Teachers Selected.

At a meeting of Emporium School Board, held last Saturday evening, the teachers for the Borough Schools were employed for the ensuing term, viz: Prof. E. S. Ling, Principal, Bedford, Pa.; Chester B. Renn, Emporium, Assistant Principal; Miss Mary Cotton, Eldred, Pa., Grammar; Miss Mame E. Cleary, B. Int.; Miss Bertha Gregory, A. Primary; Miss Blanch Ludlam, 1st B. Primary; Miss Rose Ritchie, 2nd B. Primary; Miss Mary Robinson, A. Int.; Miss Cora Barker, B. Int.; Miss Kate Cummings, A. Primary; Miss Rose Bair, B. Primary; Miss Nina Bryan, Kendergarten. All of Emporium. Geo. Pepper was elected janitor and truant officer.

The ensuing term will commence the fore part of September and it is predicted the term will be a very successful one.

Prof. Ling, the Principal, is a graduate of Northern Indiana Normal, at Valpariso, Ind., having graduated in 1893 with degree of B. S., since that time he has been continually engaged in school work, the past eight years as first assistant principal of Bedford, Pa., schools. He comes very highly recommended. The assistant Principal, Prof. Renn, has been with us during the past two summer terms and was tendered the position without being an applicant. The other teachers are well and favorably known as close and hard workers.

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CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Absent-mindedness.

Is absent-mindedness indicative of mental failure? This question is suggested by such facts as the large number of unaddressed letters posted each year. An English contemporary cites in evidence the official list of articles left in one year in the London cabs and omnibuses. It includes 850 canes, 19,000 umbrellas, 267 rugs, 742 opera-glasses, 926 articles of jewelry, 180 watches, 3,239 purses, besides dogs, birds, cats, etc. The list seems like a pretty severe indictment of the mental qualities of the modern city dweller, and if the hard-pressed newspaper reporter happens to see it, he will undoubtedly send off a harrowing syndicate letter to all the Sunday editors on this alarming demonstration of mental degeneracy of the twentieth century man. Even our medical contemporary, says American Medicine, suggests the advisability of those who ride in omnibuses and who forget things consulting a physician. The more marvelous thing, however, is that they do not forget far more often than they do. Civilization has suddenly increased a thousandfold the necessary and synchronous preoccupations of the mind. Singleness of attention was the predominant characteristic of mental action before our time of bewildering interests and duties. Not to have learned the trick of poising in the attention at one instant such a multitude of objects is certainly not a demonstration of mental failure, but rather of nonacquirement of a difficult art. But the more convincing proof of the actual triviality of the amount of forgetfulness is shown by the comparison of the number of memory slips of the Londoner with the number who ride in omnibuses and other public carriages. Let us double the number of lost articles, and put the total at 50,000; if now we roughly estimate the number of rides each day in London as at least on the average one for each twentieth citizen, we calculate that in a year there are surely as many as 100,000,000 trips made. Consequently, on the average, a person forgets some article once in about every 2,200 trips taken. The alarmist adviser of consultation of an alienist for such failures of memory would probably smile at this evidence of his own mental failure.

Loose Habits of Many Young Men.

"I am afraid we are indirectly responsible for the fact that so many cheap sports dress well and allow the tailors to whistle for their money," said a pawnbroker. "Still, it's all in our business, and I don't see how we can prevent it. These pikers work the game twice a year—every spring and every fall. Just now they are bringing in their winter suits and the money we advance them is often sufficient to enable them to pay a tailor a deposit on a new spring suit. They get the suit, and seldom pay any more than the first deposit. Next fall that suit will be pawned, and with the money the fellow will go to another tailor and pay a deposit on a new winter suit. I know one fellow who has managed to dress himself this way for several years." It is a sad commentary on the loose habits of many young men. It is easier to borrow than to be frugal and saving. Appearances count, but sometimes the means whereby a good appearance is made seems to little matter.

Value of Sunday Rest.

An important contribution to scientific data bearing on the necessity of Sunday rest from labor has been made by a Pennsylvania railroad official. He selected two groups of laborers from the working force of a certain freighthouse controlled by his road. He measured the working capacity of each group in terms of tons handled daily for a week. On Sunday one group rested; the other worked as usual. On the following Monday the men who had been continuously at service showed a decrease of ten per cent. in efficiency as compared with the previous Monday, and each day after their comparative delinquency became greater. The men who had their Sunday respite, on the other hand, were as valuable to the company the second week as the first.

DEAD DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

Resurrection of the Antiquated "Coercion" Argument for Use in the Philippine Agitation.

A recent correspondence between President Roosevelt and Rev. Charles E. St. John, secretary of the American Unitarian association, has revived a phrase that was once prolific of an immense amount of discussion. It is the word "coercion" as relating to the power of the national government to prevent a dissolution of the union or to suppress a rebellion, says the Indianapolis Journal. The American Unitarian association adopted a memorial protesting against the policy of coercion that was being used in the Philippines. In his reply the president said:

"There is now almost no 'policy of coercion' in the islands, because the insurrection has been so entirely overcome that, save in a very few places, peace—and with peace the 'policy of conciliation and good will'—obtains throughout the Philippines. There has never been any coercion save such as was absolutely inevitable in putting a stop to an armed attack upon the sovereignty of the United States which in its last phases became mere brigandage."

It is somewhat surprising that the democratic party, with its instinctive love for dead issues, has not before this revived the able arguments made before the beginning of the civil war against the power of the national government to "coerce" a state. The democratic constitutional lawyers of that day used barrels of ink and mountains of paper in proving that inasmuch as the right of a state to secede from the union was inherent there could be no such thing as a constitutional right of coercion in the federal government to prevent such secession, and that a union held together by force would be no union at all. James Buchanan, the last democratic president of the old regime, thought a state had a right to secede, but it should not be exercised lightly. "The election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of president," he said, in his annual message of 1860, "does not of itself afford just cause of dissolving the union." * * * In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance the federal government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution." It did not take Abraham Lincoln long to discover that there was no such thing in the list of state rights as a right of secession, and that while the word coercion did not occur in the Constitution it existed as an inherent power of the government in a very vital form. In his first message to congress at the special session in July, 1861, he said the question was "whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes." Holding that the right of self-preservation and of sovereignty was above the Constitution, he had no trouble in finding constitutional power to coerce a state.

The democratic anti-corecion doctrine of 1860 was the natural forerunner of the opposition to government without the consent of the governed in 1900. The same construction of the Constitution that would have prevented the war for the preservation of the union would have prevented that for the suppression of the insurrection in the Philinppines. Coercion proved very effective in one case, and it is about to be crowned with complete success in the other.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞The Richard Olney presidential boom is still alive, but it is not believed Mr. Olney takes much interest in it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

☞The republican plurality in the congressional election in Oregon was 14,200, or a thousand more than the plurality for McKinley in 1900. And the democrats made their fight with "imperialism" as the issue!—Cleveland Leader.

☞The president asks congress to make certain economic concessions to Cuba in return for the special international obligations assumed by her at our request. The request is a most reasonable one, and he enforces it with a powerful appeal for justice toward a young and feeble nation.—Indianapolis Journal.

HAVE THEIR ISSUES PICKED.

The Tariff and the Trusts Fixed Upon by the Democrats for the Coming Campaign.

The democratic congressional campaign committee has decided to make the tariff and the trusts the leading issues in the campaign this year. That will be regarded as good news by all republicans, says the Cleveland Leader.

The tariff has always been a winning issue for the republicans, save in the campaign of 1892, when the voters listened to the seductive sophistry of the free traders and decided at the polls to destroy prosperity. But they learned a lesson, as the result of that election, which they are not likely to forget. The dark and gloomy days from 1893 to 1897, while the blight of the Wilson law was upon the country, business was paralyzed and labor was without remunerative employment, demonstrated that protection cannot be abandoned in the United States without bringing distress upon the people. The instant and tremendous revival of business as a result of the election of McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley law, which restored the protective policy, supplied ample proof of the value of protection as a stimulus to industry and commerce. The democrats cannot this year delude the people into voting for an abandonment of the protective policy.

Nor will they be enabled to make an effective campaign on the trust issue. The democratic record will not compare favorably with the republican record in respect to trusts. The Sherman anti-trust law, which appears to be the only effective weapon that congress can use against the big combinations of capital, was framed by a republican, passed by a republican congress, and signed by a republican president in 1890. For four years that law stood in the statute books while Grover Cleveland was president, yet it was not once used to restrain a trust. I was used by a republican attorney general against the Joint Traffic association and the Trans-Missouri Freight association, which were formed to control trade among the states. It is now being used by another republican attorney general against other combinations which are oppressive of the people.

The Sherman law goes as far as any statute can, under the present limitations of the constitution in the restraint of the operations of trusts. It will be necessary to amend the constitution so as to give congress greater power if more drastic legislation is to be enacted. Yet, when a constitutional amendment was proposed in the last republican congress, the democrats opposed it solidly because they were afraid that the rights of the states might be invaded.

Let the democrats begin their campaign on these two issues. The republicans are willing to meet them, and they will make the fight interesting from beginning to end.

POLITICAL GRAVITY.

Something Awful!

It is dreadful the way this great nation, this land of the free, is descending into the depths of militarism. Another fateful step in that direction was taken when Secretary Root gave instructions to reduce the army another 10,000 men. Just think of the awful burden this country is carrying. With 77,000,000 of people in the United States proper and about 10,000,000 elsewhere it is now supporting an army of 67,000 men. Can this nation, though it is the wealthiest in the world, stand the expense? How much longer can it struggle along? Oh, for those good old days when with a population of 10,000,000 we had an army of only 10,000! They have gone, gone with the pristine virtue and the halcyon days of the republic, when all men were honest, all women virtuous and even army contractors were patriots. Then there was one soldier to every 1,000 people. Now there is one soldier to every 1,100 people.—Minneapolis Journal.

☞The democrats who insist that there is something rotten in Cuba which should be exposed to the light of the sun seem to have made a mistake in not speaking before American occupation ended. Probably they did not care to ask for an investigation while American officials were in a position to defend themselves. They prefer to deal in vague insinuations now —Cleveland Leader.

NEWS FROM THE MINERS.

Progress of the Great Anthracite Coal Strike.

Scranton, Pa., June 25.—Litigation to the extent of possibly 300 prosecutions for criminal libel and as many more suits for damages, will result from the posting of the first of the "unfair" lists, which the miners' strike headquarters in Wilkesbarre directed the local unions to procure and publish.

While the leaders at strike headquarters say the slight defection of engineers and pumpmen at Nanticoke does not amount to anything, when it is remembered that more than 147,500 men are on strike, the actions of the union officials did not show it. District Board Member John Fallon spent yesterday there and last night District President Nicholls arrived here and held a conference with President Mitchell.

Charleston, W. Va., June 26.—On the request of the Winifrede Coal Co., Judge Guthrie has issued an injunction restraining certain miners from interfering with men at work in or about the mines. More than 100 men returned to work yesterday and reports come from isolated mines of others returning to work. The miners have been convinced that many of their number have gone to Ohio to work in mines which are now running, and this has had a good deal to do with their returning to work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 26.—The order of the sub-districts of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous district curtailing the output of soft coal in that region one-third went into effect yesterday. The miners in that territory have decided not to work on Wednesdays or Saturdays until further notice. How many laid off is not yet known, but leaders at strike headquarters here say they expect every union man to obey the order.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 27.—Officials of the large coal companies in this region are authority for the statement that men are applying to them daily for employment of any kind. Among the applicants are nearly all classes of workers, including miners, and it is stated that nearly all the companies have more men to draw on than they can possibly need during the progress of the strike. The majority of the companies that are compelled to pump water from their mines are working their engines and other machinery full handed, according to statements made by the superintendents, but some of the men are not as capable as those on strike. The most capable of those that are now applying for work are taken on.

Charleston, W. Va., June 27.—An injunction was issued by the federal court here Thursday on the order of Judge Keller, who heard the petition while in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia selling agents of the companies operating on the Flat Top field brought the action against the miners, alleging that the companies were unable to fill contracts because of interefernce by strikers. C. W. Dillon, an attorney, has gone to Philadelphia to obtain an injunction covering the New river fields.

Charleston, W. Va., June 28.—It is understood here that a petition is being circulated by the miners, addressed to Gov. White, urging him to call a special session of the legislature to deny to the state courts the right to issue injunctions in such cases as are now presented in the coal fields.

Saginaw, Mich., June 28.—A joint conference of the miners and operators has been called for July 2, in this city, to consider the wage scale and other questions over which there are disagreements. The call was issued by President Mitchell, of the National Mine Workers' association, and it is understood with the consent of representatives of operators who have been in conference with him at Wilkesbarre this week. It is said that President Mitchell is anxious to avoid declaring a general strike at the national convention July 17 and wishes to have the local troubles patched up.

Will Build Two Big Ships.

Chicago, June 28.—President Brown, of the American Shipbuilding Co., closed contracts last night with the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Co. for the construction of ten steel steamships to navigate between the upper lakes and Quebec in connection with the company's docks at the latter port. The ten ships are to be built and ready for operation at the opening of navigation in 1903 and will cost $2,000,000. They are to be of uniform size and the largest that can be locked through the Welland and other Canadian canals. Their dimensions will be 257 feet length, 43 feet beam and 26 feet depth.

A Combine of Picklers.

Camden, N. J., June 28.—Articles of incorporation were filed Friday by the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, with no capital. The capital of the firms in the corporation is $30,000,000. The incorporation is said to be preliminary to the organization of a combine to embrace a number of the largest pickling and preserving companies throughout the United States.

The Meteor Finished First.

Kiel, June 28.—Emperor William's American-built schooner yacht Meteor, with the emperor himself on board and steering most of the time, finished seven minutes and 22 seconds ahead of the Cicely in the large schooner race held here Friday.

Can't Save the Oak.

New York, June 26.—In Central park, this city, are two trees, one an American elm, the other an English oak which were planted by King Edward, then Prince of Wales, in 1860. The elm has grown to be a big strong tree about 100 feet high, but the oak has remained stunted and gnarled. Two years ago Landscape Artist Parsons, of the park department, was told that the oak showed signs of dying and since then he has used every effort to discover the cause of the decay and to save the life of the tree, but without avail. Mr. Parsons says it cannot be saved.

KING EDWARD ILL.

Operation Was Performed and an Abscess Opened.

Coronation Indefinitely Postponed—King's Physicians State that His Strength Is Maintained, the Wound Doing Well and He Is Able to Sleep.

London, June 25.—The coronation has been indefinitely postponed because of the illness of King Edward. It is officially announced that the king is suffering from perityphlitis and underwent an operation at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

The operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, and the treatment was borne well, his majesty recovering consciousness without any ill effect. No complications attended the operation. A large abscess was found and evacuated.

The following bulletin was issued at 11:10 p. m.:

"The king's condition is as good as could be expected after so serious an operation. His strength is maintained, there is less pain and his majesty has taken a litttle nourishment.

"It will be some days before it will be possible to say that King Edward is out of danger."

King Edward is in a room facing the beautiful gardens of Buckingham palace and far from the street and the crowd.

His condition became so alarming on Monday night that at one time it was feared death might ensue before the surgeon's knife could afford him relief. Intense swelling of the extremities, accompanied by alarming symptoms of mortification, constituted the emergency which demanded an immediate operation. To the last the king tried to avoid this, and he was willing to be carried to the abbey for the coronation ceremony in order that it should occur as arranged. At an early hour, however, the royal patient was prepared for the operation.

Shortly before 2 o'clock his majesty was moved from his couch to the operating table and the anesthetic was administered. Sir Frederick Treves made the incision near the patient's groin and carried it upwards, with an outward slant, for nearly four inches. The obstruction was removed and a tubing was placed in the affected intestine.

London, June 26.—The following bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock last night by the king's physicians:

"The king continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort and is more cheerful. The wound is doing well."

King Edward's condition last night was even more satisfactory than indicated by the last bulletin. He had made a decided improvement and the feeling at Buckingham palace was very hopeful. His majesty was able to take nourishment.

The absence of complications creates hopefulness in all quarters, although several days must pass before the possibility of danger can be eliminated. Notwithstanding the fact that it was the eve of the intended coronation day and that London is now even more crowded with people than ever, the scenes witnessed on the streets last night were in pleasant contrast with those of Tuesday evening.

London, June 27.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at 11 o'clock last night:

"The king has passed a fairly comfortable day and has maintained his strength. There is a returning desire for food, which has been very carefully given. There has been some return of pain in the wound."

Those around King Edward continue to be astonished at his rapid recovery. The slightly annoying symptoms mentioned in the bulletin are quite inconsequential compared to the fact that his majesty again took food last night and afterwards was allowed to smoke a cigar.

The return of pain in his wound is not accompanied by any appreciable increase of temperature. In fact King Edward's doctors are inclined to regard the patient's pain and his appetite as healthy symptoms.

London, June 28.—The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham palace last night at 11 o'clock: "His majesty's condition is in all respects satisfactory. The king has had a comfortable day and has made substantial improvement."

AN ULTIMATUM.

Chicago Teamsters Formulate a Far Reaching Demand on Railroad Officials.

Chicago, June 25.—A labor demand of far-reaching importance was agreed on Tuesday, when the National Teamsters' union and the local Freight Handlers' union came to an understanding between themselves and prepared to submit an ultimatum to all the railroads entering Chicago.

They will demand that after Thursday no union teamster deliver freight to a non-union freight handler; also that no union freight handler deliver freight to a non-union driver or accept the same from him.

The demand will involve every railroad with a freight house in Chicago. It will concern more than 30,000 men and practically every manufacturing interest in the city.

Rathbone in Washington.

Washington, June 25.—Maj. Estes G. Rathbone, ex-director general of posts of Cuba, arrived in Washington yesterday for the purpose of consulting his friends as to what course to pursue in his effort to have a thorough investigation of the charges which resulted in his conviction of wrong doing in connection with the administration of postal affairs in the island. He reiterates that he did not have a fair trial by the Cuban courts and that he is determined to have all his acts thoroughly inquired into. He will make an effort to have this done by a congressional committee.

Transference of Impulse.

Bardlet—Do you know, my friend, that I have become a firm believer in the mysterious transferrence of impulse? You recall that spring idyl of mine, which you said was an inspiration? Well, as I told you before, when I wrote that I was fired by an irresistible impulse.

Friend—Yes, I remember.

"Well, sir, I submitted that inspiration to the editor of the Bombardier, and—would you believe it, sir?—I was fired again, but this time the editor had the impulse."—Richmond Dispatch.

Millions of Fish.

Great attention is being paid this year by the Wisconsin Fish Commission to the stocking of the streams and lakes of that state. Fifteen million pike fry and two million muscallonge are to be distributed in the Wisconsin lakes, and it is proposed by the Wisconsin authorities to give the visitor to that state this summer plenty of sport with rod and line.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway, which reaches all the principal fishing resorts in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, announces favorable excursion rates and special train service from Chicago and Milwaukee this summer to take care of what they anticipate will be the largest movement to Wisconsin resorts that has ever been known.

Flattery consists of having your secret opinion of yourself expressed in the language of others.—Chicago Daily News.

CONGRESSMAN FITZPATRICK

Says Pe-ru-na is a Splendid Catarrhal Tonic.

Congressman T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."---T. Y. FITZPATRICK.

A Good Tonic.

Pe-ru-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body.

Through the use of Pe-ru-na the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow of blood according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear.

Catarrh Cured.

All phases of catarrh, acute or chronic, are promptly and permanently cured. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Pe-ru-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable remedy for all phases of catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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The Expansion of Fourth of July

Growth of the American Sentiment and Territorial Growth of the United States from 1776 to 1902.

FOURTH OF JULY stands for that sentiment dearest to the hearts of the typical Americans. It is the sentiment that made the struggling colonies "free and independent states;" it is the sentiment that fortified our forefathers to withstand the hardships and trials of the long war with England, that their land, and our land, might be free from the tyranny of King George III. With all of our distinctively national holidays there is a sentiment; it is a sentiment that makes them possible; that sets them apart as memorial day in each year of our history; but the sentiment to which we give expression with such evidences of joy as the boom of the firecracker, the whizz of the rocket, is the sentiment that will outlive all other of our national sentiments.

And this Fourth of July sentiment has proven to be an expanding sentiment. It has followed the flag, and wherever "Old Glory" has been unfurled there has July 4 been a holiday, dear to the hearts of the people. When the old liberty bell at Philadelphia proclaimed to the anxious populace that their chosen representatives had set their names to that document which proclaimed forever our separation from England, and made of them a nation among nations, it aroused within the hearts of the colonists a new love of freedom. Before that day they had been fighting only for their rights as colonists, after that they fought for their rights as men—as a people. It instilled a new sentiment in the hearts of the American people, a sentiment that has pushed steadily westward with advancing settlement. The hardy pioneers who crossed the Allegheny mountains carried the sentiment with them into the valley of the Ohio; they planted it on the west banks of the Mississippi when the Louisiana territory became ours; they carried it into Texas, California and the northwest as new acquisitions broadened our territorial area.

And wherever this sentiment has been planted in the past it has flourished. It has attained as vigorous a growth west of the Mississippi as it has east of it; it is to-day as much an institution, as much a part of the year's life of the people of California, once Mexican soil, in Washington, once English soil, in Florida, once Spanish soil, as it is at its birthplace in Philadelphia.

The sentiment grew until it had stretched as a great blanket of American patriotism, from ocean to ocean. The trappers and gold seekers have carried it into the northern wilds of Alaska, where it flourishes with as much vigor as in old New England, in the tropical south, in the fertile prairie states of the middle west, or in sun-kissed California. And now it has extended beyond the bounds of the continent to the islands of the sea, and the roar of the cannon, the boom of the cracker, the whizz of the rocket that proclaim the birthday of American freedom, are to be found in the far-away Philippines, in beautiful Hawaii, in little Guam and in patriotic Porto Rico.

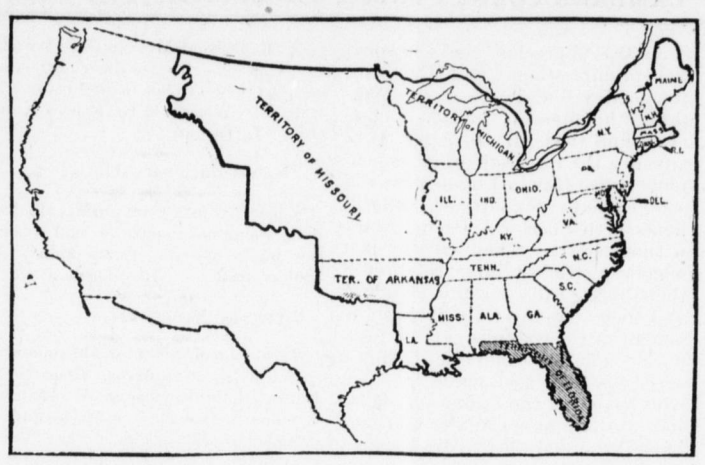
To-day Fourth of July is a sentiment that extends more than half way around the world; it follows the sun from its rising on the islands of the Atlantic to its setting on the islands clear across the broad Pacific. So long as the day remains upon the calendar of the year the sun never sets upon it, and the boom of the cracker is heard round the world.

When our illustrious forefathers affixed their names to the Declaration of Independence they were the representatives of less than 4,000,000 people. The area included within the boundaries of the colonies which they declared "free and independent states" was but 827,844 square miles. But their efforts and thoughts were not only for the time, but for posterity, and to-day the Fourth of July sentiment is known throughout a territory embracing 3,285,115 square miles, in which reside very close to 100,000,000 people.

It is the expansion of this Fourth of July sentiment that has caused the nation to grow from the struggling colonies of 1776 to the world power of to-day. As we, as a nation, have grown in power, in prestige, in territorial area and population, so has the sentiment of Fourth of July grown and expanded until it has invaded and affected conditions in all continents. It is the expansion of this sentiment that has driven from the world the ancient fallacy of the divine rights of kings. It has instilled the love of political freedom into foreign peoples. Its power is not confined to the territorial limits of these United States.

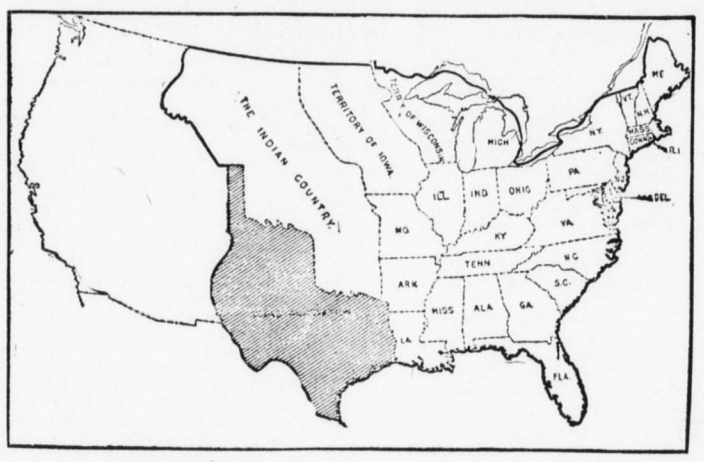
The series of maps printed herewith illustrate in a practical way the expension of the Fourth of July sentiment so far as it applies to our own country, and serve as a lesson in American history.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.



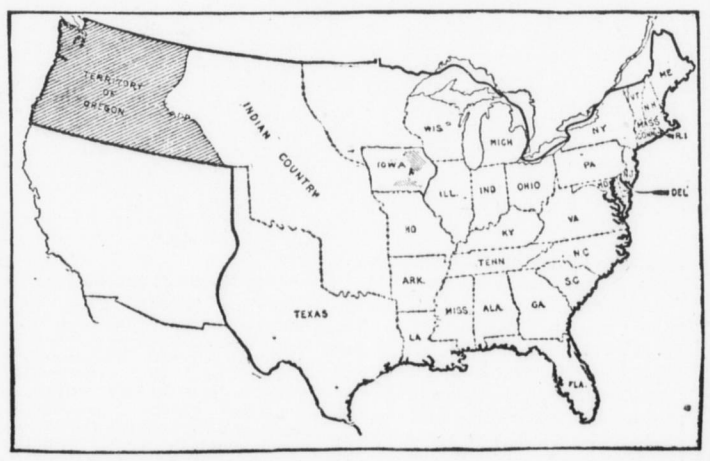
July 4, 1819.

It was on February 22, 1819, that the treaty transferring Florida from Spain to the United States was signed in Washington, the consideration being the payment by the United States of claims held by Americans against the Spanish government for spoliation to the amount of $5,000,000. The transfer was hailed with joy by a large number of people living in the territory at that time, and it is recorded that July 4 of that year was quite generally celebrated in the different settlements, though it was not until early in 1821 that the treaty of transfer was ratified by Spain, and the actual transfer to this country took place. The purchase of Florida added 59,368 square miles to the territory in which the natal day of the United States was celebrated, making the total extent of territory at that time 2,059,043, and the total population at that time 9,633,822. This ended Spanish rule on the North American continent, as at the same time that they relinquished Florida to us they also waived whatever claims they may have had to territory in the northwest, leaving the future settlement of that boundary difficulty between England and the United States.



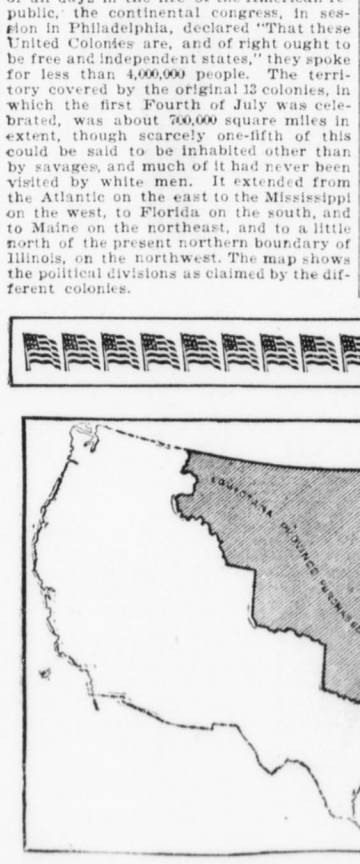
July 4, 1845.

In reality it was not until July 4, 1846, that Texas celebrated its first Fourth of July as a part of the American union, though on the date given it celebrated the date, if not in sentiment, effectively by approving the proposition for annexation to the United States as passed by the law-making bodies at Washington in March of the same year. This proposition, as approved by the Texas convention, was again acted upon by congress on December 29, 1845, when Texas was admitted as a state in the American union. The annexation of Texas added 371,063 square miles to the total territory in which the Fourth of July was celebrated, and in Texas it was celebrated with as much fervor as in New England, for the large majority of the people were former citizens of the states. Of this territory there was later ceded back to the union 96,707 square miles, for which the national government paid the state $16,000,000. Out of this territory was later constructed portions of the states of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.



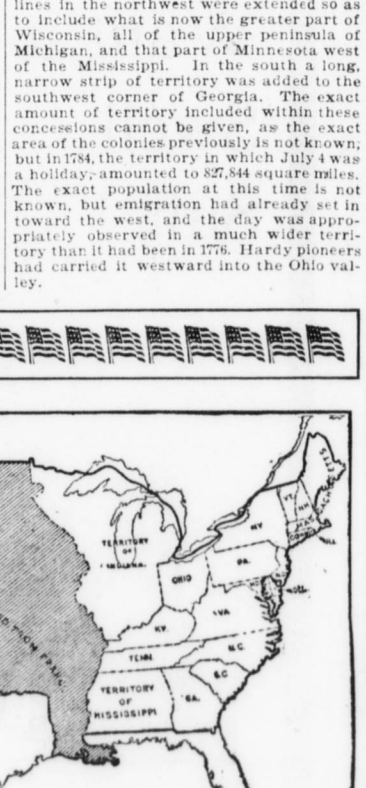
July 4, 1846.

It can scarcely be said that this was the first date upon which that great stretch of territory known as the Oregon territory knew the Fourth of July. John Jacob Astor had planted the American flag at Astoria, on the Columbia river, as early as 1811, but England had captured the place and laid claim to the country. After the exercise of considerable diplomacy both nations agreed to a joint occupancy until June 15, 1846, when a new treaty was ratified, fixing the boundary at the straits of Fuca and the forty-ninth parallel, and the territory became wholly American, and the Fourth of July a fixed institution within its boundaries.



July 4, 1776.

When on July 4, 1776, that most historic of all days in the life of the American republic, the continental congress, in session in Philadelphia, declared "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states," they spoke for less than 4,000,000 people. The territory covered by the original 13 colonies, in which the first Fourth of July was celebrated, was about 760,000 square miles in extent, though scarcely one-fifth of this could be said to be inhabited other than by savages, and much of it had never been visited by white men. It extended from the Atlantic on the east to the Mississippi on the west, to Florida on the south, and to Maine on the northeast, and to a little north of the present northern boundary of Illinois, on the northwest. The map shows the political divisions as claimed by the different colonies.

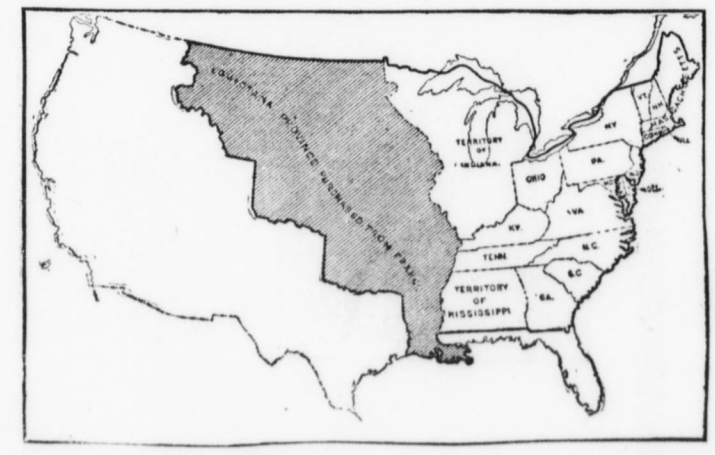


July 4, 1784.

The peace treaty between the United Colonies and Great Britain, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, gave to the nation all the territory claimed by it, and included more than previously acknowledged to be in dispute by Great Britain. The boundary lines in the northwest were extended so as to include what is now the greater part of Wisconsin, all of the upper peninsula of Michigan, and that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi. In the south a long, narrow strip of territory was added to the southwest corner of Georgia. The exact amount of territory included within these concessions cannot be given, as the exact area of the colonies previously is not known; but in 1784, the territory in which July 4 was a holiday, amounted to 827,844 square miles. The exact population at this time is not known, but emigration had already set in toward the west, and the day was appropriately observed in a much wider territory than it had been in 1776. Hardy pioneers had carried it westward into the Ohio valley.

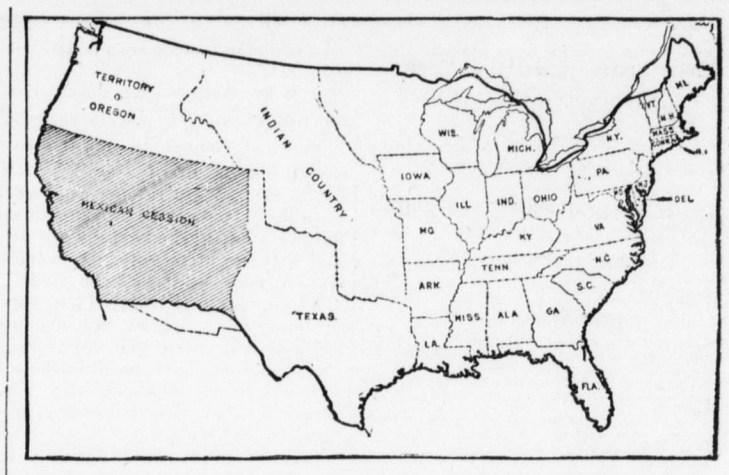
July 4, 1846.

It can scarcely be said that this was the first date upon which that great stretch of territory known as the Oregon territory knew the Fourth of July. John Jacob Astor had planted the American flag at Astoria, on the Columbia river, as early as 1811, but England had captured the place and laid claim to the country. After the exercise of considerable diplomacy both nations agreed to a joint occupancy until June 15, 1846, when a new treaty was ratified, fixing the boundary at the straits of Fuca and the forty-ninth parallel, and the territory became wholly American, and the Fourth of July a fixed institution within its boundaries.



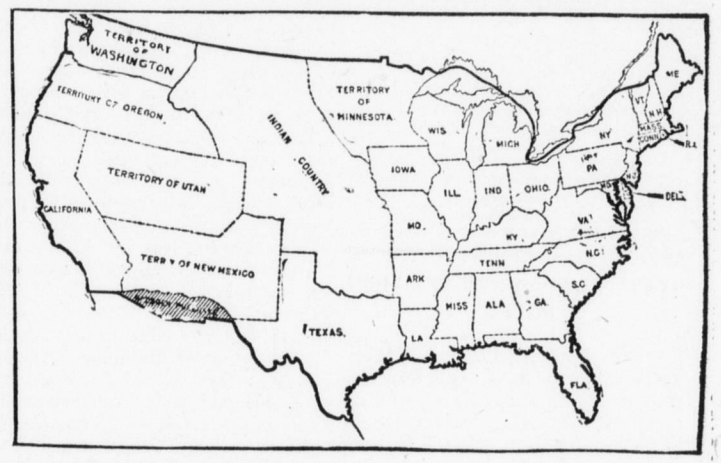
July 4, 1803.

On April 13, 1803, James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston signed in Paris the treaty that transferred the Louisiana territory from France to the United States, for the sum of $10,000,000. This more than doubled the area of the original 13 colonies, and while it may not be correct to say that July 4, 1803, was really celebrated, for it was some months before the people knew of the transfer of sovereignty, yet its celebration was permissible in a territory embracing 1,999,775, of which 861,944 square miles were included in the Louisiana purchase. The population of this vast territory was at the time of purchase estimated at 50,100 whites, 39,329 blacks, 10,340 mulattoes, total, exclusive of Indians, 100,260. The present population of the same territory is 14,708,616. To the Louisiana purchase was added on October 27, 1810, a small stretch of territory east of the mouth of the Mississippi which had been claimed by Spain as a portion of Florida. The people of this territory, now a part of Mississippi and Alabama, declared their independence of Spain in September, 1810, and the following month it was added to the territory of the United States by proclamation of President Monroe.



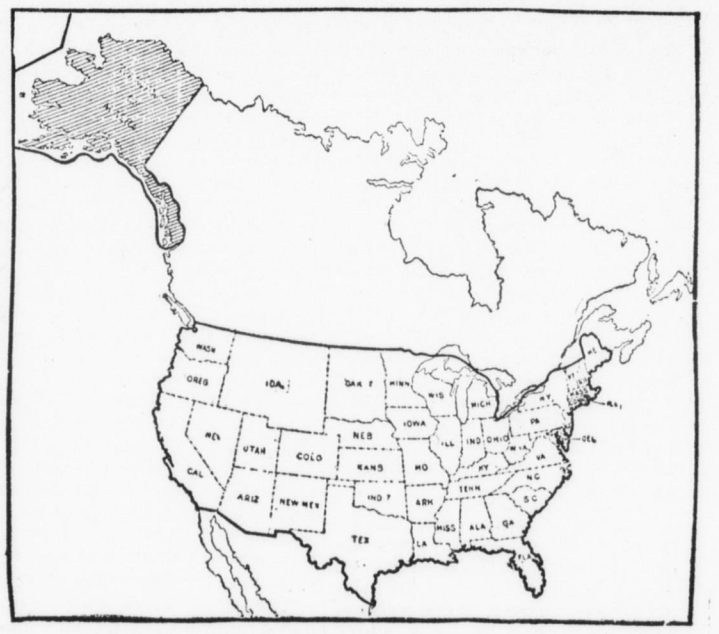
July 4, 1848.

By the cession by Mexico of all that great stretch of territory known in our history as the Mexican cession, and which came to us at the signing of the peace treaty on February 2, 1848, following the war with Mexico, the significance of the Fourth of July spread over a new area of 545,783 square miles, for which this government paid $15,000,000 besides the assumption by the government of claims against Mexico by American citizens amounting to $3,250,000. But in reality the privilege of scattering firecrackers over this wide area had cost us much more than this, for we paid for it the millions of treasure and thousands of lives that were sacrificed in the war with Mexico. The population at that time was 165,524. To-day the population of the same territory is about 2,200,000.



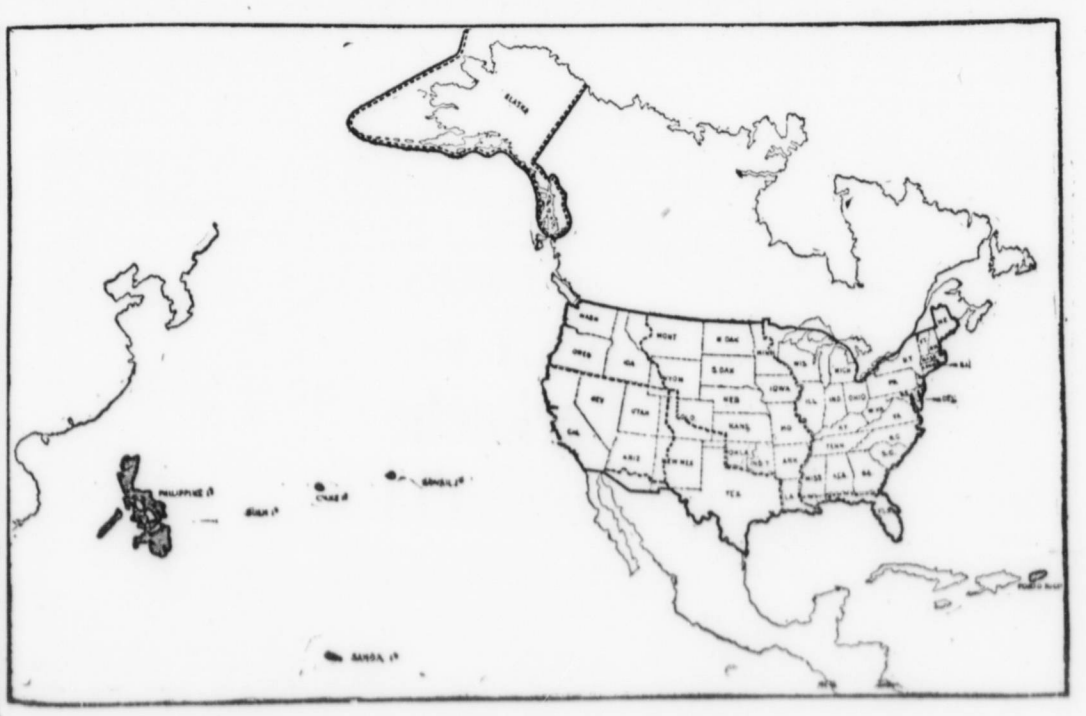
July 4, 1854.

The Gadsden Purchase, so named because of the fact that the treaty between the United States and Mexico that resulted in its becoming a part of the United States was negotiated by Hon. James Gadsden, then United States minister to Mexico, was added to the area of this nation late in 1853, and it was not until 1854 that July 4 became one of its legal holidays. By this purchase the demonstrations of joy that mark each recurring natal day of the nation was extended over a territory of 45,535 square miles in extent, for which we paid to Mexico the sum of $10,000,000.



July 4, 1867.

When on March 30, 1867, the treaty between the United States and Russia ceding Alaska to us was signed, there was added to our territory the modest area of 577,390 square miles, for which it was going to be necessary to provide July 4 festivities. The cost of this vast stretch of territory, from which we have since taken enough gold to furnish us with Fourth of July celebrations for the next century, was $7,200,000.



July 4, 1902.

This map really illustrates Fourth of July territory since the signing of the peace treaty in Paris between the United States and Spain on December 10, 1898. That treaty gave us Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, we paying for the latter the sum of $20,000,000. Of these new possessions the Philippines contain about 115,300 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,600 square miles, and Guam 200 square miles. The population of the Philippines is estimated at about 10,000,000; Porto Rico, 953,243, and Guam, 9,000. The island territory secured from Spain as a result of the war of 1898 does not, however, include all the recently acquired islands shown in the map. Hawaii came to us by annexation upon request of the island government, July 7, 1898, when President McKinley signed the annexation bill as passed by both houses of congress. This extended the Fourth of July limits over 6,740 square miles of territory, in which reside 154,000 people. The little islands of Tutuilla, Manua and Anu, constituting another of our new island colonies far out in the Pacific, were acquired December 2, 1899, when a treaty was signed in Washington between the United States and Germany providing for the partition of Samoa. This added 79 square miles to our territory, with a population of about 4,000. Wake island, the other United States possession shown in the map, is but a small and barren rock, which was seized by the United States in 1898 to be used as a cable landing place, should this government ever require it for that purpose. Upon it the boom of the cracker has, as yet, never been heard. In much of this new territory Fourth of July will reign supreme in this year 1902.

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid is advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Adverti ements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are ow and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per ine. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
S. W. PENNYPACKER, Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM M. BROWN, Lawrence.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie.
For Congress,
CHARLES F. BAROLAY, Cameron.
[Subject to Decision of Congressional Convention]
For State Senator,
E. J. JONES, Elk.
[Subject to Decision of Senatorial Convention.]

STATE AND COUNTY POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican primaries of Clearfield county, last Saturday, resulted in Hon. W. C. Arnold carrying off the Congressional prize. The remaining county, Center, will not elect for some time yet.

Harrisburg Telgraph: Pattison is going to be thrown and thrown badly by the laboring men of the State, who are not to be caught by the chaff of the Erie convention. No politician with clear vision imagines for a moment that the former Governor has even a chance to win this year.

Harrisburg Telegraph: Little enthusiasm has been aroused in Philadelphia by the nomination of Pattison, and the Republican leaders, according to all accounts, are not worrying over the outcome of the campaign. It is said that the city organization, as well as the friends of Gordon, Ryan and Donnelly, will support him. It is claimed that Pattison is forty per cent weaker now than when he ran as a candidate for Mayor against Mayor Warwick in 1895 and was defeated by 61,000, and the claim is also made that Judge Pennypacker will carry Philadelpha by 125,000. Each ward organization in Philadelphia, whether dominated by a Quay or anti-Quay following at present, is for Judge Pennypacker, and the Democratic workers at their best cannot hope to secure for Pattison a vote larger than the 58,000 cast for Bryan in 1900, which was 5,000 less than the Bryan vote of 1896, when the McKinley majority in Philadelphia was 115,000.

The Philadelphia Press thinks that Mr. Cleveland cannot help his party by taking it back to Samuel J. Tilden. It says: "If the democratic party is to be relieved form the burden of issues which have been killed by the decree of the American people' it must slough off not only Bryan's free silver but Cleveland's free trade. It may be well for parties to avoid searching for gaudy new issues while the old ones are unsolved, but when new issues arise a live party will face them and not be always looking backward. The ever-shrinking fortunes of the democratic party cannot be revived by the leaders 'whose days among the dead are passed,' and who have no opinion to express on the living, vital questions of the present.',

The Lewisburg News, Senator Benj. Focht's paper, has this to say about the Republican candidate for Governor:

"The Independent element in the Republican party cannot oppose Judge Pennypacker unless it is for the fact that he repented and became a stalwart. In 1882 he was chairman of the Independent committee in Philadelphia. While he has since became a regular Republican he is nevertheless a man of his own mind. As a judge he has stood above reproach. His past record is sufficient to indicate what his future will be. He will be his own boss and no one will dictate to him. If any one should attempt it will amount to nothing.

That Beautiful Gloss

Comes from the varnish in Devoe's Varnish Floor Paint; costs 5 cents more a quart though. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

Advertise in the Press.

The Man Who Knows it All.

Pittsburg Times.

"Why didn't you make that most excellent suggestion to him. If you had done so it might have saved him a lot of trouble." "I know it, but nevertheless I said nothing. You see he is one of those fellows who thinks he knows it all, and will never accept any advice from anyone, and so I kept silent." This conversation referred to a type of man with whom we are all familiar, the man who apparently seems to consider himself endowed with heavenly wisdom, and who thinks no one else possesses any ideas worth heeding. Everyone, especially in youth, is apt to have a touch of this feeling. The less knowledge a man possesses and the less experience he has had the more sure he often is that he is infallible. The man who possesses common sense very soon learns to appreciate his own limitations and to value the counsel of other well-balanced and experience minds. He perceives that it is impossible for one person to create a corner in knowledge, and that even the greatest of intellects is liable to err. He will not undervalue the virtue of self-reliance but he will perceive that to be worth anything it must be based upon a solid foundation of knowledge and experience, and that in rearing such the efforts of others may be of the greatest service. As all Scripture was written for our learning, so was all history. We can only accurately judge of the future by the past, and we can only become truly wise by availing ourselves of the facts brought out through the experince of others who have like feeling with ourselves.

The man who knows it all, however, proceeds upon a different theory. He takes for the guide of his actions his own inclinations and experiences, and regards himself as entirely competent to come to a correct conclusion without making use of wisdom of the ages or his cotemporaries. To such an extent does his self-confidence carry him that should another suggest a course of action which he really perceives to be correct, and which, perhaps, he would himself have chosen, he will nevertheless, to show his contempt for advice, adopt another. Persons who are aware of the failing of such a man sometimes neutralize it by either suggesting to him just opposite of what they want him to do, or else by making it appear that their own ideas really emanate from him. The wisdom of taking counsel has been shown by the actions of the greatest of nations. In such the chief ruler has surrounded himself with able men, to whom he looks for advice. Our own President has his Cabinet, to whose judgment all important matters are submitted. He may not act in all cases upon their advice, but he gets the benefit of their views before making up his mind. Constitutional monarchs also have their cabinet advisers. Such are a necessity in every country where there is freedon and progress. It is only in countries where the people have no voice and where ignorance and unenlightenment reign that the chief ruler is permitted to act the role of the man who knows it all. And even in such cases trouble follows if the ruler fails to consel with others.

The most successful business man is he who invites the advice and assistanoe of his employers upon such matters as they are competent to judge. In many instances they have a detailed knowledge of their particular work which is not possessed by the head of the house himself. It is but the part of self-interest for him to avail himself of such knowledge. If, however, he refuses, to do so, and discourages any attempt on the part of his employes to give him the benefit of their experience he will inevitably suffer in his business. The truly wise employer will make a practice of consulting his employes upon matters concerning which they have particular knowledge, and he will encourage them to make suggestions for the betterment of their work. He need not necessarily always accept these, but he can show this appreciation of the spirit that prompts them, and thus gain the good will and earnest co-operation of his men. If the latter, however, find that all their efforts to advance the interests of their employers are frowned upon they will soon come to lack interest, and will henceforth perform their work without spirit. They will do just what the strictest interpretation of their hiring calls for and no more, and their employers will lose the benefit of their advice and experience. The most notable business successes have been made by those who have had the hearty co-operation of their subordinates and who have thoroughly learned the lesson that no man can hold to the view that he knows it all without paying dearly for his infatuation.

THE WOODEN INDIAN.

DR. FENNER'S
KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs. Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free.

"Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure is the cause of my being alive to-day. I had suffered greatly of kidney disease for years and reduced in weight to 129 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds.
W. H. McGUGIN, Olive Furnace, O."

Druggists, 50c., $1. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS' DANCE Sure Cure. Circular. Dr Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

Gratitude is the least of virtues but ingratitude the worst of vices.

Poisoning the System.

It is through the bowels that the body is clensed of impurities, Constipation keeps these poisons in the system, causing headache, dulness and melancholia at first, then unsightly eruptions and finally serious illness unless a remedy is applied. De Witt's Little Early Risers prevent this trouble by stimulating the liver and promote easy, healthy action of the bowels. These little pills do not act violently but by strenthening the bowels enable them to perform their own work. Never gripe or distress. R. C. Dodson.

Report of School Library Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Mrs. King entertainment,.....	$20 65
Wm. H. Howard, gift, ...	25 00
Musical,.....	37 80
Dues on books, ...	95
Amt from commencement,.....	3 36
Book Supply Co., Chicago,.....	1 40
Total,.....	$89 16
Purchase of 150 books,.....	81 30
Total balance,.....	$7 86

Balance will be placed in care of Mrs. M. M. Larrabee.

Rich Valley.

Editor Press:—

Isaac Lewis is still alive but rapidly failing.

Mrs. John Hout has been quite ill the past week.

Miss Mary Barr has gone to St. Marys to visit friends.

Our people are all making great preparations for the Fourth.

Miss Flossie Housler has gone to Chauncey Barr's to work.

Chauncey Barr has finished his farming and gone to the woods.

E. B. Freeman saw one of the largest wild cats, a few days ago, ever seen here.

Mr. Miller and Mr. McGee came home to cultivate their potatoes. They will return to their work in the near future.

There was an ice cream social up at David Peasley's and all report a good time.

Miss Alice Lewis has returned from her visit up West Creek and reports a good time.

We understand Burt Barr has purchased a house from Mr. Naragon and expects to reside here.

Miss Ethel Freeman is visiting her sister up Clear Creek. C. R. R.

Change in Time of Passenger Trains.

Beginning June 23rd, 1902, Train 2 will leave Austin at 6:35 a. m; Costello, 6:44; Wharton, 6:55; Hull, 7.18; Cross Fork Junction, 7:39; Corbett, 8:06; Galeton, 8:23; Gaines Junction, 8:36; Sabinsville, 9:03; Westfield, 9:13 Cowanesque, 9:18; Knoxville, 9:26; Osceola, 9:36; Elkland, 9:41; arriving at Addison at 10:13, and connecting with Erie Train No. 29 for the West and Erie Train No. 2 for the East.

Train No. 43 will leave Galeton 8:45 a. m; Gaines Junction, 8:59, arriving at Ansonia at 9:21 a. m., connecting for Wellsboro.

Train No. 36 will leave Galeton 6:25 p. m; Gaines Junction 6:37, p. m, arriving at Ansonia at 7 p. m., connecting for Wellsboro and Williamsport.

Train No. 51 will leave Cross Fork at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Cross Fork Junction at 7:15, connecting for East and West.

Train No. 7 will not make connection with Train No. 36 at Gaines Junction.

For further information see copy new time card or consult any agent.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—One platform Spring Wagon for sale, at a bargain. Nearly as good as new. Apply to
FRANK SHIVES.

FOR SALE—A desirable lot and building for sale at corner of Sixth and Cherry streets. For terms apply to
17-tf. MRS. J. G. BRYAN.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his residence, located near Portage bridge, at a bargain. Apply to
18-3t. J. D. BELL.

Zinc and Grinding Make
Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint. tf

Best Refrigerator for the least money at LaBar's.

Cypher Chick Feed for young chicks. Contains eleven different seeds and grains. Also Cypher egg stimulant and lice powder. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. G. H. DICKENSON.

Come and see the best Refrigerator. The only good one on earth at LaBar's.

A. R. Bass, of Morgantown, Ind., had to get up ten or twelve times in the night and had severe backache and pains in the kidneys. Was cured by Foley's Kidney cure. L. Taggart.

The best thing out—fire.

Foley's Kidney Cure purifies the blood by straining out impurities and tones up the whole system. Cures kidney and bladder troubles. L. Taggart.

Every dog has his day.

Treat your Kidneys for Rheumatism.

When you are suffering from rheumamatism, the kidneys must be attended to at once so that they will eliminate the uric acid from the blood. Foley's Kidney Cure is the most effective for this purpose. R. T. Hopkins, doctoring three years for rheumatism with the best doctors. I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and it cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this great medicine. L. Taggart.

God cures and the doctor takes the fee. —Anon.

Repulsive Features,

Blackheads. pimples, greasy faces and muddy complexion, which are so common among women, especially girls at a certain age, destroying beauty, disfiguring and making repulsive, features which would otherwise appear attractive and refined, indicate that the liver is out of order. An occasional dose of Herbine will cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver and so establish a clear, healthy complexion. 50c. at L. Taggart's.

Late Literary News.

What makes the happy relation between man and woman, is an eternally interesting question, and a clever discussion of why marriages fail, presented by Fafford Pyke in his article "The Woman's Side," is certain to receive the very wide consideration which has been given to that author's previous articles on the discussion of woman versur man. The July Cosmopolitan seems to be almost equally divided in interest between men and women. "An Experiment in Domestic Finance" is another entirely novel article which will appeal to women, while some twenty pages devoted to the "Captains of Industry" will receive the consideration of men in all classes of business. The Cosmopolitan has undertaken to present a series of brief sketches of the men who are leaders in finance, manufacturers, and commerce, not prepared in an off hand way, but by writers of the greatest ability who have an exact knowledge of their subjects. The series thus far produced has attracted the widest attention. The industrial changes which have of late been occurring with such rapidity have the widest possible interest for all classes. The knowledge of these men, their derivation, leading characteristics and weaknesses throws much light upon the news of the day in which their names constantly recur.

Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

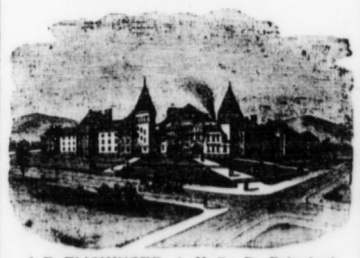
On account of the Biennial Meeting, A. O. H., to be held at Denver, Col., July 15 to 22, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, Col., from all stations on its lines, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on July 10 to 12, inclusive, and will be good to return leaving Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo not later than August 31. Tickets must be validated for return passage by Joint Agent at any of the above-mentioned points, for which service a fee of 25 cents will be charged.

For specific rates and conditions, apply to ticket agents. 2353-19-1t

"The Hound of the Baskervilles"

In The Philadelphia Press.—Sherlock Holmes' greatest piece of detective work is done in the new story by Dr. A. Conan Doyle "The Hound of the Baskervilles." Holmes himself says to Watson, his co-worker. "Here at last is a foeman worthy of our steel." The result is a story which, for thrilling interest, stands by itself. From the first discovery of the hound's trail, when the dried-up young doctor brings to Sherlock Holmes the ancient manuscript, to the final scene where the great detective is brought face to face with the monster of the moorland, there is not a sentence that does not carry the reader breathlessly forward. It is a great novel, with a great subject, by a master of the craft. This thrilling story begins in "The Philadelphia Press" Sunday, July 6. Be sure not to miss it. 19-4t.

CENTRAL
State Normal School,
Lock Haven, Pa.



J. R. FLICKINGER, A. M. Sc. D., Principal.

Fall term opens Sept. 8th, 1902.
Offers free tuition to prospective teachers.

This institution is one of the foremost Normal Schools of the State. Has the handsomest and most modern buildings, a well educated faculty, and a beautiful location. It also offers excellent courses in Music, Elocution, Shorthand and has an excellent College Preparatory department. Expenses absolutely lower than in any other institutian of equal rank.

Address, for illustrated Catalogue,
1jy2m THE PRINCIPAL.

BANNER SALVE
"The most healing salve in the world."

Foley's Kidney Cure
makes kidneys and bladder right.

STERLING RUN, PA.

We have returned from the city, and as usual we bought too many goods. The goods are on our shelves for your inspection and we invite the public to come and inspect them and get prices. We will sell these nice up-to-date goods for the next THIRTY DAYS at a very small margin to reduce our stock. NOW IS THE TIME FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

We sell BRUSSELS CARPET from sample, we measure your room, cut carpet to fit and sew it if you wish. We carry INGRAIN carpets and FLOOR MATTING in Stock. Our prices on matting are 16c, 20c, 25c, 28c, and 30 cents per yard.

We are agents for
DEMOREST SEWING MACHINES,
DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO.

J. E. SMITH,
Sterling Run, Pa.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.
A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Prepared by RICHARDSON MED. CO., ST. LOUIS.
For sale by L. Taggart 2ly.

J. A. Fisher,
PRACTICAL
Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Madam French Female Dean's Pills.
A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free.
UNITED MEDICAL CO., Box 74, LANCASTER, PA.
Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C Dodson.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of FIDELIA C. HYDE, Deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Fidelia C. Hyde, late of Emporium Borough, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted to B. W. Green, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

B. W. GREEN, Executor.
Emporium, Pa., June 2nd, 1902.—15-6t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER President Judge and the Hons. JOHN McDONALD and GEO. A. WALKER, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of June A. D., 1902, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1902, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other rememberances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., June 17th, 1902, and in the 126th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cameron county, and to me directed, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution and will expose to public sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House, in Emporium, Pa., on

Friday, 4th day of July, A. D., 1902

AT 2:00 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The following described real estate, to-wit:

ALL the right, title, interest and property of W. D. Johnson, being the undivided one-half thereof, in and to all the timber standing, lying and being upon certain tracts or parts of tracts of land owned by the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber and Land Company and known as Warrants numbered 5446, 5447, 5426, 5445, 5444, 5428, 5457, 5449, 5429, 5428, 5425, 5427, 5424 and 5448 on the east side of the Driftwood Branch of the Sinnamahoning Creek and on the water shed of runs flowing into the same and on the ridges between said runs and extending easterly to a line to be run by V. A. Brooks, dividing this timber from that sold by the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber and Land Company to F. H. and C.W. Goodyear on the First Fork of the Sinnamahoning Creek and situate in Cameron county, Pennsylvania.

Also the right to make such improvements on said lands as are necessary for the removal of said timber and to vacate the premises within five years from March 25th, 1902, and also the right of ingress and egress to the foregoing lands for the removal of said timber.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of the defendant, W. D. JOHNSON, at the suit of J. R. Droney.

TERMS CASH. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase price is paid in full.

JOHN D. SWOPE, High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Emporium, Pa., June 11, 1902. } 17-3

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

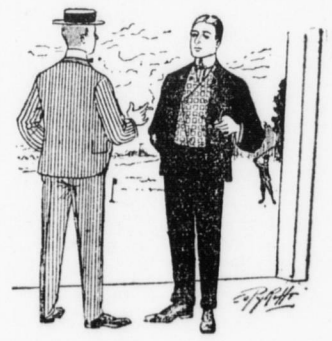
Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

For Next Two Weeks

We will be busy preparing for the Glorious Fourth. Our stock is the most complete we have ever had.

If You Want a Swell Suit



We can fit you out in the latest style, give you the neatest fit, sell you goods that will give you the best service and save you from 20 to 30 %.

Our suits are without question the nobbiest line in this county and should be seen by those looking for omething handsome. All union made goods.

Our Line of Shirts and Neckwear

is very handsome and we have made extra efforts to secure the best assortment for this season. The success of our efforts will be demonstrated if you will come in and look around.

Jasper Harris,
The People's Popular Clothier.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., July 2, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 50
Chop Feed, "	1 50
Middlings, Fancy "	1 50
Bran,	1 40
Corn, per bushel,	84
White Oats, per bushel,	68
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Russel McQuay, was in Ridgway, Monday on buisness.

Guy Thompson took in the sights at Philadelphia, Tuesday.

Mrs. Burleigh, of Ticonderoga, is the guest of Mrs. G. S. Allen.

J. R. Libby and son Robt. of Sterling Run, were PRESS visitors on Monday.

James McNerney, of Renovo, visited with his Emporium friends last Sunday.

Geo. and Stephen Van Wert left Saturday for Wayne county, to spend the Fourth.

Robert Eck, of Emporium, is the guest of his parents on Thirteenth street.—Renovo News.

Misses Florence Robertson, of Buffalo, and Mildred Douglas, of Olean, are guests of Miss Yates for a few days.

James K. Johnston, wife and daughter, of Reynoldsville, Pa., were guests of Jno. A. Johnston and wife, last week.

Geo. W. Ebert and wife, of Pittsburg, visited in town over Sunday, guests of Mrs. Ebert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlecht.

Mrs. Wm. McGee, who has been confined to her bed for several months, from the effects of a fall, is able to walk around the hotel by the aid of a cane.

John Cavanaugh, one of C. B. Howard Company's faithful employes and a hard working and industrious young man, pushed the date ahead one year on his PRESS.

Miss Katie Cummings and Miss Rose Ritchie, two of Emporium's exceptionally bright young ladies, leave this month for Grove City to attend Summer school.

Nace Drum, of Sinnamahoning, accompanied by his cousin, came up on Tuesday to visit friends. He will be remembered as a former obliging Western Union operator at this office.

Thomas Davin, conductor on Buffalo Division, met with an accident last Saturday evening, falling from the top of a box car. His back and neck was quite seriously injured by the fall, laying him off for a few days.

Mrs. David Hamilton, of Fourth street, received the sad news on Monday last, of decease of her sister, Mrs. Permelia Burger, of Kent, Washington. Mrs. Burger, had reached the advanced age of 82 years.

Father Downey visited Austin last week.

Miss Grace Leet has returned from school.

Miss Mame Ritchie expects to spend the summer months at Pittsburg.

Ex-Sheriff Warner is visiting his son at Muncy, until after the Fourth.

Grant Wiley shook hands with friends in town Saturday evening.

W. R. Sizer, of Sizerville, Pa., was transacting business in Emporium yesterday.

E. V. Dunlevie, the Hunts Run lumberman, was transacting business in town yesterday.

C. W. Shaffer, of this place, was one of the Secretaries of the Democratic state convention.

Chas. Colson, has visited Binghamton, hoping to receive some relief. He returned on Tuesday.

R. J. Watters, of Buffalo, N. Y., represenative of Climax Powder Company, transacted business in Emporium last Friday.

Hon. L. Taggart returned yesterday morning from attending a meeting of the Union party state committee at Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

Miss Lulu Sherwood, of Buffalo, daughter of Express Messenger Sherwood, was guest of Miss Christy McDonald over Sunday.

W. H. Mitchell, of Driftwood, merchant, postmaster and all-around hustler, was calling on Emporium friends last Saturday evening.

The PRESS is pleased to learn that Mr. C. F. Laughton, for many years Express Agent at Driftwood, is recovering from a serious illness.

Miss Abbie Metzger returned home last Saturday, from Dudley, Mass., where she has been attending school during the past eighteen months.

Mrs. Guydus, who went to Binghamton, N. Y., for treatment for cancer has returned home. We learn she received little, if any, encouragement.

D. Fairfax Bush and E. G. Golson, of New York City, representing Crocker Brothers, visited in Emporium last Sunday, guests of Mr. Andrew Brady.

Charles W. Shaffer, Esq, of Emporium, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, Olive Claire, visited the editor and family Sunday.—Renovo Record.

Miss Nellie Mullen, of Buffalo, who has been guest of her grand-father, Henry Edgcomb and aunt Edith, during the past week, returned home on Tuesday.

Don M. Larrabee, who recently graduated from University of Pennsylvania, has been admitted to Philadelphia bar. He is located in North American building, No. 1018.

Miss Belle Robinson, of New York City, arrived in town on Sunday to visit her parents. Miss Mary Robinson, who has been visiting her for some time, returned with her.

Miss Edna Warner, of this place, who has been attending Pierce's Business College, at Philadelphia, for several months returned to Emporium last Saturday, to remain until fall.

Miss Mazie Gallagher, who is becoming quite popular as a violin artist, favored the Methodist Episcopal Church congregation, last Sunday evening, with one of her choice numbers, to the delight of all present.

Mrs. F. H. Thompson, of New York City, was guest of Mrs. Laura Bryan and daughter last week. She will be pleasantly remembered by many of our citizens as Miss Mary Spencer, of Erie, who used to visit Emporium years ago.

Edward Cook, clerk at Warner House, visited his venerable father, Mr. J. L. Cook, at Waterford last week. He reports our old friend and former townsman in excellent health, in spite of his advanced age—92 years. Edward enjoyed the visit very much, but not any more than his father did, who kept him busy telling about Emporium folks. Mr. Cook wants to be remembered to all his Emporium acquaintances.

C. E. Wilkstrand has been discharged from the hospital. He has been having a run of typhoid fever.....Fritz Segar and Harry Harvey, of Emporium, were Sunday visitors in Austin.....Dan'l Collins of Emporium, is the guest of his son, Dan'l Collins and family for a few days.....Father Becker of Port Allegany, and Father Downey, of Emporium, were guests of Father O'Brien one day last week.—Austin Republican.

Mrs. E. M Hurteau is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Wheeler, at Rural Valley, Pa.

E. D. Miller, of Keating Summit, and Mrs. H. Stocker, of Bradford, were married at Olean, June 26th.

A girl baby arrived a the home of Jessee Loucks on Tuesday.

A girl baby appeared at the home of Fred Williams several days ago.

Emmanuel Church.

Next Sunday, July 6th, celebration of the Holy Communion at 11:00 a. m. The Friday evening service will be suspended during July and August.

Reuben Doughty Dies From Broken Back.

Reuben Doughty, who broke his back at Driftwood in a fall from a second story window while asleep, on June 18, died at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning at the Williamsport Hospital. Coroner Goehrig investigated his death and found an inquest unnecessary.

Doughty was fifty-five years of age, single, and a native of England. He has no friends here to attend to his burial and the Odd Fellows have interested themselves in his behalf, telegraphing to points in Michigan and to Pittsburg, this state, to find to what Odd Fellows' lodge he belongs. The hospital authorities also telegraphed to Driftwood, but up to noon Thursday no trace of relatives or friends was found. In case of a failure of any relatives to respond, Lycoming Lodge, 112, of Odd Fellows will probably bury the body to-day with the rites of their order. The Odd Fellows have ordered Gage & Gage, undertakers, to prepare the remains for burial, and the body is now at their establishment, 130 West Fourth street.—Williamsport Bulletin

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

Can You Solve It or Prove That It Cannot Be Solved?

At a lecture at the Royal institution on the fascinating subject of "Magic Squares" Major P. A. MacMahon, F. R. S., reminded his audience of the existence of a curious problem which, despite its apparent simplicity, has never yet been solved. He commended it to the attention of any one present who desired to exercise his ingenuity and patience.

The problem is as follows: There are thirty-six officers of six different ranks and drawn from six different regiments, and it is required to arrange them in a square of thirty-six compartments, so that in each row as well as in each column there appears an officer of each rank and also an officer from each regiment.

Euler's "Recherches Sur une Nouvelle Espece de Quarres Magiques," which appeared in 1782, discusses this problem, but gives no solution, and the late Professor Cayley, writing more than a century afterward, confessed that it was beyond his powers.

Major MacMahon, who has added so much to our knowledge of the theory of groups—a fascinating branch of mathematics which has an important bearing on many branches of physical science—has not yet found a key to the mystery.

Whoever can solve this problem or prove that it cannot be solved will achieve immortality on the lips of mathematicians and perhaps open a door into a new realm of the scientific wonderland which is called pure mathematics.—London Post.

Catching a Muskellunge.

You feel the drops of sweat on your forehead, though the early morning air is as cool as the breath from some snow clad mountain. Gradually he weakens, and you know that, barring accident, you have won. Up, closer and closer, you draw him along till at last he floats there within a foot of your boat.

No eyes so wicked as a musky's. They glare up at you like an angry dog's, seeming to watch every motion you make. Be careful. Here it comes, his final despairing leap for liberty. As he makes it his powerful tail sweeps against the stern and deluges you with water. But the hooks hold, and once more, for the last time, you draw him again to where the guide waits with a revolver in his hand. A shot back of those glittering eyes, a shiver down the whole length of him, a swift jerk into the bottom of the boat with the gaff-hook—and you lie back in an ecstasy of exhaustion.—Scribner's.

Fresh Paint Stains.

A fresh paint stain on woolen goods will disappear if rubbed against other woolen goods. For instance, if the stain is on the sleeve of a coat take that garment off and rub the paint against the other sleeve. It will disappear and leave no sign. This is easier than applying turpentine and exactly as efficacious, but it must be done while the paint is still wet.

The Perfect Liver Medicine.

Mrs. M. A. Jolley, Noble, O. T., writes: "I have used Herbine for a number of years, and can cheerfully recommend it as the most perfect liver medicine, and the greatest blood purifier. It is a medicine of positive merit, and fully accomplishes all that is claimed for it." Malaria cannot find a lodgement in the system while the liver is in perfect order, for one of its functions is to prevent the absorption of liver producting poisons. Herbine is a most efficient liver regulator. 50c at L. Taggart's.

Exercising horses before a race might be called a pre-amble.

Mother Always Keeps It Handy.

"My mother suffered a long time from distressing pains and general ill health due primarily to indigestion," says L. W. Spalding, Verona, Mo. "Two years ago I got her to try Kodol. She grew better at once and now, at the age of seventy-six, eats anything she wants, remarking, that she fears no bad affects as she has her bottle of Kodol handy." Don't waste time doctoring symptoms. Go after the cause. If your stomach is sound your health will be good. Kodol rests the stomach and strengthens the body by digesting your food. It is nature's own tonic. R. C. Dodson.

Getting in a pickle is not apt to make a man look well preserved.

Cures Sciatica.

Rev. W. L. Riley, L. L. D., Cuba, New York, writes: "After fifteen days of excruciating pain from sciatic rheumatism, under various treatments, I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, the application giving my first relief, and the second, entire. I can give it unqualified recommendation. 25c, 50c and $1.00 at L. Taggart's.

When a man gives himself away he naturally feels cheap.

The Boss Worm Medicine.

H. P. Kumpe, Druggist, Leighton, Ala., writes: "One of my customers had a child, which was sick, and threw up all food, could retain nothing on its stomach. He bought one bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, and it brought up 119 worms from the child. It's the boss worm medicine in the world." White's Cream Vermifuge is also the children's tonic. It improves their digestion and assimilation of food, strengthens their nervous system and restors them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. 25c at L. Taggart's.

An iron jaw is no match for an ironica jaw.

Money talks, but a little scare causes it to shut up tight.

Vacation Days.

Vacation time is here and the children are fairly living out of doors. They could be no healthier place for them. You need only to guard against the accidents incidental to most open air sports. No remedy equals De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for quickly stopping pain or removing danger of serious consequences. For cuts, scalds and wounds. "I used De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for sores cuts and bruises," says L. B. Johson, Swift, Tex. "It is the best remedy on the market." Sure cure for piles and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson.

Try the
Broad Street
Meat Market

We handle nothing but the very best.

Will have this week, spring lamb, watermelons, peaches, ripe tomatoes and pine apples.
Everything fresh. Call and see what we have.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Geo. H. Gross.

Wall Paper.

At Taggart's Drug Store the finest line ever brought to town. Prices lower than you ever saw them. Double rolls as low as 5c and the very best at 35c. Border just a liitle in advance of paper.

Paints, Varnish, Stains,
Varnish Stains,
Enamel,

in all shades and colors. A better line than ever offered to our people. Don't fail to call and examine.

L. TAGGART.

DAY'S

THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

DAINTY WAFERS, CRACKERS, CAKES,
CARBONATED ROOT BEER, UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

To furnish seasonable articles at reasonable prices, and give perfect satisfaction in every respect is the aim of this store. If we fail in any particular, you will do us a favor by letting us know. Any suggestions whereby we may improve our service, will be welcome.

Economical buyers, who want to keep down the living expenses, take advantage of our special sales. Are you one of them? we offer this week for

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS.

Best Granulated Sugar, 1b. 6c.
25lb. bag, $1.40.
10c Corn, can 8c.
Lump Starch, 1b. 5c.
50c pail Cottolene, 45c.
15c package Maccaroni, 12c.
10c package Egg Noodles, 8c.

TryBurnham's Cream Custard. Dainty, nutrious and strengthening. A ten cent package makes one quart of custard. Requires no eggs, which are rather expensive now.

ZU ZU Ginger Snaps, 5c.

Money saved every day by trading at this store.

Phone 6. J. H. DAY

ICE CREAM
at wholesale.
Bonini Bros.,
Manufacturers of
PURE ICE CREAM,

RIDGWAY, Pa.,

Have greatly enlarged and improved their facilities for making ice cream and are better than ever prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of ice cream on short notice and at reasonable prices.

They have prepared to make a specialty of this line of business and intend to do a larger business than ever before. They will make better cream than ever. They want your orders and propose to please their patrons so as to get the trade. Give them a trial.

BOTH TELEPHONES.

We Have What You Need!

To brush up and make beautiful your home. The season of the year for such work has arrived and we would call the attention of the public to our very large and reliable line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, the best in the world. In addition to the best paints, we have a first-class line of De Voe & Co.'s Brushes. Get a move on and be prepared to paint before the workmen are all engaged. We can save you money.

While you are painting your home or business place let us talk a little with you on Bath and Closets, Hot Water, Steam or anything in that line. Our increased facilities and expert workmen will do you good work. Don't deay until too late.

Farmers should bear in mind that we handle Plows, Harrows, Rakes, etc. In fact our Hardware, Stove and Plumbing Departments are up to the best.

Write or wire us, when a competent agent will call on you.

Murry & Coppersmith Co.

MIXED IN TWO MINUTES.

1 GI. L. & M. PAINT AT	$1.70
1 GI. PURE LINSEED OIL AT 75c.	.56
MAKES 1 GALLONS FOR	$2.26

Longman and Martinez
PAINTS.

Actual Cost $1.29 Per Gallon. Any buliding not satisfactorily painted will be repainted at our expense. 27 years of sale.

Sole Agent,

H. S. LLOYD.

SPRING HAS COME

As spring opens everyone desires to have something fresh from their own garden as early as possible and

FRANK SHIVES'

is the very place to buy the best seeds of all kinds, both early and late varieties.

A full line of choice Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Lawn Grass in season. Also Millet and Hungarian Grass. Then his choice Hams, Bacon, Fresh Meat and Eggs deserve your attention. A few words about our Groceries and staple articles will not be out of place. Our Coffees and Teas can be relied on as always fresh. Sugars and Spices that will always please the thrifty housekeeper, while Canned Goods in every variety are presented for you to choose from. The freshest goods always to be found here. Prices reasonable and quality the best. Sole agent for Pillsbury flour, which is known the world over as the best.

FRANK SHIVES.

HOUSE WE USED TO LIVE IN.

The house we used to live in looks at us
So wistfully as we go driving by;
The wind that makes its near tree murmurous
Flies swiftly after with entreating sigh.
Come back! come back! we hear it low implore.
Lift up the grass-choked gate, the earth-stained door,
And enter in your childhood's home once more.

Ah, no! let us make merry with light speech
Of newer days and push the past aside.
Close to that door the baby used to reach
The knob and play with it—before he died;
He used to sleep on the broad window-sill,
A sunbeam in his curls—no, not that hill—
This level road. Drive fast—oh, faster still.

How small it was! Before the birds are grown
They lie so warmly in one tiny nest;
But all the world is theirs when they have flown,
And foreign roofs replace the mother's breast.
Ah, well—God careth. See, before us now
The ampler home beneath a lofty bough.
Lift up the saddened heart and clear the brow.

For in that empty nest beyond the hill
Are blessed shadows at immortal ease;
The sun-crowned baby on the window-sill,
The happy children underneath the trees.
Old house, look not so piteous. Thou art
Of larger lives the very sweetest part;
The first love of the unforgetting heart.
—Ethelwyn Wetherald, in Youth's Companion.

My Strangest Case

BY GUY BOOTHBY.

Author of "Dr. Kikola," "The Beautiful White Devil," "Pharos, The Egyptian," Etc.

[Copyrighted, 1901, by Ward, Lock & Co.]

CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.

"This is a somewhat remarkable case," he said. "I will mention no names, but doubtless you can read between the lines. There was a man who murdered his wife in order that he might marry another woman. The thought which he gave to it, and the clever manner in which he laid his plans, not only for the murder but also for the disposal of the body, marked him as a criminal in the possession of a singularly brilliant intellect. He gave no hint to anybody, but left the country without leaving the faintest clew concerning his destination behind him. I was called in to talk over the case, but after some consideration could make nothing of it. I have no objection to admitting that I was completely baffled. Now it so happened that I discovered that the man's mother was of Irish extraction. He, believing that he would be safe on that island, engaged a passage on board a steamer from Havre to Belfast. She was to pick up at Southampton, Plymouth and Bristol, en route. My man, who, by the way, was a very presentable person, and could be distinctly sociable when he pleased, endeavored to make himself agreeable to the passengers on board. On the first evening out of port, the conversation turned upon the value of diamonds, and one of the ladies on board produced some costly stones she happened to have in her possession. The murderer, who, you must understand, was quite safe, was unhappily eaten up with vanity. He could not forego the boast that he was the possessor of a magnificent ring, which had been given him by ex-Emperor Napoleon III. Needless to say this information excited considerable interest, and he was asked to produce it for the general edification.

"He declared that it was too late to do so that evening, but said that he would do so on the morrow, or, at any rate, before he left the vessel. In the excitement of reaching Southampton, the matter was for the moment forgotten, but on the day that they arrived in Plymouth one of the lady passengers reminded him of his promise. This was followed by another application. Thus surrounded, the unhappy man found himself in the unpleasant position of being discovered in the perpetration of an untruth, or of being compelled to invent some feasible tale in order to account for his not being able to produce the ring. It was at this juncture that he made his great mistake. Anxious doubtless to attract attention, he returned from his cabin with the astounding declaration that the lock had been forced, and the famous ring stolen from his trunk in which it had lain concealed. He certainly aced his part well, but he did not realize to what consequence it would lead. The matter was reported to the police, and a search was made through the vessel. The passengers were naturally indignant at such treatment, and for the rest of the voyage the man found himself taking what you English call 'the cold shoulder.' He reached Belfast, made his way into the country, and presently settled down. Later on, when the pursuit had died down, it was his intention to ship for America, where he was to be joined by the woman, to obtain whom he had in the first place committed the crime. Now observe the result. Photographs of the missing man and of the murdered woman were circulated all through France, while not a few were sent to England. One of these pictures reached Plymouth, where it was shown to the officer who had investigated the case on the boat on its way to Ireland. He immediately recognized the man who had made the charge against his fellow-passengers. After that it was easy to trace him to Belfast and his hiding-place on land. Extradition was of course granted, and he left the place. Had he not imagined that in his safety he could indulge his vanities, I confidently believe I should never have found him. When you come to think of it, it is hard to come to the guillotine for a diamond that never existed, is it not.'

I agreed with him, and then suggested that we should amuse ourselves by endeavoring to find out how the dinner at the Cafe des Ambassadeurs was progressing.

"They will proceed to a theater afterwards, you may be sure," my companion said. "In that case if you like we could catch a glimpse of them as they come out. What do you say?"

I answered that I had not the least objection.

"One night does not make much difference. To-morrow morning I shall make a point of meeting him face to face."

"Should you require any assistance then, I shall be most pleased to give it to you," my companion replied.

I thanked him for his offer, and then we left the restaurant together, hailed a cab, and drove to his flat. It consisted of four rooms situated at the top of a lofty block of buildings near the river. From his windows he could look out over Paris, and he was wont to declare that the view he received in exchange was the most beautiful in the world. Fine as it was, I was scarcely so enthusiastic in my praise.

Among other things they were remarkable for the simplicity of their furniture, and also for the fact that in the sitting-room there was nothing to reveal the occupation of their owner. His clever old servant, Susanne, of whom 'twas said she would, did she but choose, make as clever a detective as her master (she had served him for more than 40 years), brought us coffee so quickly that it would almost seem as if she had been aware that we should reach the house at that particular moment.

"We have plenty of time to spare," said my host. "In the meantime it will be necessary for us to find out what they are doing. If you will wait I will dispatch a messenger, who will procure us the information.'

He wrote something on a half-sheet of note-paper, rang the bell, and handed it to Susanne.

"Give that to Leon," he said, "and tell him to be off with it at once."

The woman disappeared, and when she had gone we resumed our conversation. Had he not had the good fortune to be such a great success in his own profession, what an admirable actor the man would have made! His power of facial contortion was extraordinary, and I believe that on demand he could have imitated almost any face that struck his fancy.

"And now with regard to our little excursion," he said. "What would you like to be? As you are aware, I can offer you a varied selection. Will you be a workman, a peddler, an elderly gentleman from the provinces, or a street beggar?"

"I think the elderly gentleman from the provinces would suit me best," I answered, "while it will not necessitate a change of dress."

"Very good, then, so it shall be," he replied. "We'll be a couple of elderly gentlemen in Paris for the

TO MY OVERWHELMING SURPRISE NO LESS A PERSON THAN GIDEON HAYLE ENTERED THE ROOM.

first time. Let me conduct you to my dressing-room, where you will find all that is necessary for your make-up."

He thereupon showed me to a room leading out of that in which we had hitherto been sitting. It was very small, and lighted by means of a skylight. Indeed, it was that very skylight, so he always declared, that induced him to take the flat.

"If this room looked out over the back, or front, it would have been necessary for me either to have curtains, which I abominate, or to run the risk of being observed, which would have been far worse," he had remarked to me once. "Needless to say there are times when I find it most necessary that my preparations should not be suspected."

Taken altogether, it was a room that had a strange fascination for me. I had been in it many times before, but was always able to discover something new in it. It was a conglomeration of cupboards and shelves. A large variety of costumes hung upon the pegs in the walls, ranging from soldier's uniforms to beggar's rags. There were wigs of all sorts and descriptions on blocks, pads of every possible order and for every part of the body, humps for hunchbacks, wooden legs, boots ranging from the patent leather of the dandy to the toeless foot-covering of the beggar. There were hats in abundance, from the spotless silk to the most miserable head coverings, some of which looked as if they had been picked up from the rubbish-heap. There were peddlers' trays fitted with all and every sort of ware, a faro-table, a placard setting forth the fact that the renowned Prof. Somebody or Other was a most remarkable phrenologist and worthy of a visit. In fact there was no saying what there was not there. Everything that was calculated to be useful to him in his profession was to be found in the room.

For my own part I am not fond of disguises. Indeed on only two or three occasions, during the whole course of my professional career, have I found it necessary to conceal my identity. But to this wily little Frenchman disguise was, as often as not, a common occurrence.

Half an hour later, two respectable elderly gentlemen, looking more like professors from some eminent Lycee than detectives, left the house and proceeded in the direction of the Folly theater. The performance was almost at an end when we reached it, and we mingled with the crowd who had assembled to watch the audience come out. The inquiries we had made proved to be correct, and it was not very long before I saw the man I wanted emerge, accompanied by a female, who could be no other than Mme. Beaumarais. Hayle was in immaculate evening dress, and, as I could not but admit, presented a handsome figure to the world. A neat little brougham drew up beside the pavement in its turn, and into this they stepped. Then the door was closed upon them, and the carriage drove away.

"That's my man," I said to my companion, as we watched it pass out of sight. "To-morrow morning I shall pay him a little visit. I think you were quite right in what you said about the money. That woman must have made a fairly big hole in it already."

"You may be quite sure of that," he answered. "When she has finished with him there will not be much left for anybody else."

"And now to get these things off and then home to bed. To-morrow will in all probability prove an exciting day."

I accompanied him to his room and removed the disguise which had enabled me to see Hayle without his being aware of my identity, and then, bidding my friend good night, returned to my abode. Before I went to bed, however, I sat down and wrote a report of my doings for Miss Kitwater. Little as I had to tell, the writing of this letter gave me considerable pleasure. I could imagine it coming like a breath from another world to that quiet house at Bishopstowe. I pictured the girl's face as she read it, and the strained attention of the two men, who, needless to say, would hang on every word. When I had finished it I went to bed, to dream that Gideon Hayle and I were swimming a race in the Seine for five gigantic rubies which were to be presented to the winner by Miss Kitwater.

Next morning I arose early, went for a stroll along the boulevards, and returned to breakfast at eight o'clock. In the matter of my breakfasts in Paris, I am essentially English. I must begin the day with a good meal, or I am fit for nothing. On this particular occasion I sat down on the best terms with myself and the world in general. I made an excellent meal, did the best I could with the morning paper, but my French is certainly not above reproach, and then wondered when I should set out to interview the man whose flight from England had proved the reason of my visiting Paris. Then the door opened and the concierge entered with the words: "A gentleman to see monsieur!" Next moment, to my overwhelming surprise, no less a person than Gideon Hayle entered the room.

CHAPTER IX.

At the moment that I saw Hayle enter my room, you might, as the saying goes, have knocked me down with a feather. Of all that could possibly have happened, this was surely the most unexpected! The man had endeavored to get me out of his way in London, he had played all sorts of tricks upon me in order to put me off the scent, he had bolted from England because he knew I was searching for him, yet here he was deliberately seeking me out, and of his own free will putting his head into the lion's mouth. It was as astonishing as it was inexplicable.

"Good morning, Mr. Fairfax," he said, bowing most politely to me as he spoke. "I hope you will forgive this early call. I only discovered your address an hour ago, and, as I did not wish to run the risk of losing you, I came on at once."

"You appeared to be fairly desirous of doing so last week," I said. "What has occurred to make you change your mind so suddenly?"

"A variety of circumstances have conspired to bring such a result about," he answered. "I have been thinking the matter over, and not being able to determine the benefit of this hole-and-corner sort of game, I have made up my mind to settle it once and for all."

"I am glad you have come to that way of thinking," I said. "It will save us both an infinity of trouble. You understand, of course, that I represent Messrs. Kitwater and Codd."

"I am well aware of it," he replied, "and in common fairness to myself, I can only say that I am sorry to hear it."

"May I ask why you are sorry?"

"Because you have the honor to represent the biggest pair of scoundrels unhung," he answered. "And in saying this I pledge you my word that I am by no means overstepping the mark. I have known them both for a great many years, and can, therefore, speak from experience."

Before going further with him I was desirous of convincing myself upon the point.

"You knew them, then, when they were missionaries in China, I suppose?"

"That's the first time I have ever heard what they were," he replied. "Kitwater a missionary! You must forgive my laughing, but the idea is too ludicrous. I'll admit he's done a considerable amount of converting, but it has been converting other people's money into his own pockets."

He laughed at his own bad joke, and almost instantly grew serious once more. He was quite at his ease, and, though he must have known that I was familiar with the story, or supposed story, of his villainy, seemed in no way ashamed.

"Now, Mr. Fairfax," he went on, "I know that you are surprised to see me this morning, but I don't think you will be when we have had a little talk together. First and foremost, you have been told the story of the stones I possess?"

"I have heard Mr. Kitwater's version of it," I answered, cautiously. "I know that you robbed my clients of them and then disappeared!"

'I did not rob them of the stones," he said, not in the least offended by the bluntness of my speech. "It is plain that you do not know how we obtained them. Perhaps it's as well that you should not, for there's more behind, and you'd go and get them. No! We obtained them honestly enough at a certain place, and I was appointed to carry them. For this reason I secured them in a belt about my waist. That night the Chinese came down upon us and made us prisoners. They murdered our two native servants, blinded Kitwater, and cut out Codd's tongue. I alone managed to effect my escape. Leaving my two companions for dead, I managed to get away into the jungle. Good heavens! man, you can't imagine what I suffered after that."

I looked at him and saw that his face had grown pale at the mere recollection of his experiences.

[To Be Continued.]

A HAREM-SCARUM TIME.

All-Sufficient Experience of a German Duchess in a Family Circle of Tunisian Ladies.

Ladies contemplating a visit to the Barbary States would do well to inform themselves by reading a recent book, "Tunisia and the Modern Barbary Pirates," by Herbert Vivian, M. A., to which Mrs. Vivian has contributed a chapter describing those secluded parts of oriental dwellings which no masculine visitor is permitted to enter, and the etiquette prevailing there.

In a harem, as in occidental centers of femininity, the costume of a lady visitor is a source of interest and curiosity. When Mrs. Vivian paid calls the whole family would gather round and pluck at her things, but on the whole she came off very well, the Tunisian ladies contenting themselves with poking and patting her gently and discussing her raiment—cost, cut and cloror—with each other.

So exalted a personage as the duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was less fortunate. The gentleman who arranged for the duchess' visit to the harem of an old Arabian friend said to the man:

"The lady who is coming to see you is the daughter of the emperor of all the Russias, and has married the son of the English queen."

The old man was too polite to show incredulty; but when he saw a little lady dressed in ordinary English clothes, he was quite convinced that he had been hoaxed.

"A great princess," he said to himself, "could not possibly go about except attended by a larger suite and attired in brocade or cloth of gold."

The ladies of his household were apparently of the same opinion, for the duchess came out of the house terribly disheveled; they had pulled her hair about, taken the combs out to look at them; tugged at her dress to see how strong the material was, and even attempted to undo it to see what she wore beneath.

The duchess was immensely amused. "But," she declared, "now that I have seen one harem, I am quite satisfied, and have no desire ever to visit another."

When Endurance Rebelled.

An Irish friend insisted that a Scotchman should stay at his house instead of a hotel, and kept him there for a month, playing the host in detail, even to treating him to all places of amusement, paying all the cab fares and the rest. When the visitor was returning to Dublin the Irishman saw him down to the steamer, and they went together to have a last cigar.

"Now, look here," said the man from Dunedin, "I'll hae nae mair o' this. Here ye've been keepin' me at your hoose for a month, an' payin' for a' the amusements, and cabs and so on—I tell you I'll stan' nae mair o' it! We'll just hae a toss for this one!"—Scotsman.

Too Bad, Too Bad.

"When I came of age," said Mr. Softleigh, "I promised mother that I'd never marry until I found the right girl."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Hiss Sharpe.

"Yes, and—er—you're the right girl."

"That's too bad, for you're the wrong man."—Tit-Bits.

Willie Explained.

Mamma—Willie! What's the baby crying for?

Willie—Oh! he's ungrateful that's what he is.

"Ungrateful?"

"Yes'm. I jest showed him how to eat his cake and he don't 'preciate it."—Philadelphia Press.

ON FOURTH OF JULY.

Amnesty Edict Will be Proclaimed in the Philippines in Case Civil Government Bill Is a Law by that Time.

Washington, June 28.—At the meeting of the cabinet Friday the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the Fourth of July, were agreed upon. The war department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed to by the cabinet and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Governor Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval nothing will remain but for the president, if the Philippine civil government bill is a law on that day, as is now expected it will be, to issue on Independence Day a formal proclamation setting forth terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administraton. That bill is now in conference and the proclamation will not be issued until the Philippine government measure has been agreed upon by both houses and the president has affixed his signature to it.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or Pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty, and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated on the islands.

There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of the amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities, under the coming civil government. The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate our course toward the Filipinos. When the islands are turned over to the civil authorities they will not be left without adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered home for the present, and every precaution will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands under the new civil administration.

The cabinet meeting was held in the president's temporary quarters on Lafayette Square and was the first time in 88 years that a regular session of the cabinet had been held outside the White House.

TRADE REVIEW.

An Increased Activity Reported in All the Manufacturing Industries.

New York, June 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Foreign markets were badly disarranged by the sudden illness of the king. Domestic financial conditions are exceptionally satisfactory and trade is well maintained, although low temperature interfered with the distribution of midsummer specialties. Manufacturing operations have increased in activity, especially in the iron and steel industry and textile production, while the constructive work on new buildings and bridges is very heavy. Labor difficulties have not improved in the anthracite coal region, but numerous settlements have been effected elsewhere.

Most of the blast furnaces that were stopped by the scarcity of anthracite coal have resumed with coke, of which the ovens have established new records of output, and shipments have been still larger, owing to the stocks accumulated during the car shortage. Despite the vigorous pig iron production, numerous contracts have been placed abroad, and still the machine shops, manufacturers of stoves and implements, and consumers generally are seeking deliveries.

Eastern manufacturers of footwear report a larger volume of contracts. There is still some conservatism regarding the future of this industry.

More activity occurred in cotton goods, although at some concessions in prices. Woolen goods have been taken more freely, especially the better qualities, and clothing manufacturers are preparing for a large fall trade. Raw wool is in better request at eastern markets, but the new clip is held at a premium that limits trade.

Agricultural prospects are far above the average, and rapid progress is made with winter wheat harvesting. Delays have been encountered from heavy rain, while injury has occurred in the southwest from drouth, but these adverse influences are less extensive than usual.

Failures for the week number 200 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 23 a year ago.

Closes 130 Religious Houses.

Paris, June 28.—President Loubet has signed a decree closing the religious institutions which have not complied with the provisons of the law of associations. One hundred and thirty establishments are involved.

A New Steel Plant.

Philadelphia, June 28.—The North American says: Another steel company has been formed to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. Several of the highest salaried experts of the Pencoyd iron works, part of the American Bridge Co., have left that concern and cast their lot with the capitalist who is now behind the new company. This man is Percival Roberts, jr., formerly president of the American Bridge Co. The old plant of the Pottsville, Pa., iron and steel works has been purchased and will be remodeled.

10 PER CENT. RAISE.

The Steel Trust Gives It to All Non-Tonnage Workers.

The Advance Was Voluntary and 100,000 Men Are Benefited by It —Par Roll of Corporation Increased by About $4,000,000.

Pittsburg, June 28.—The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 100,000 men has been decided upon by the United States Steel Corporation. They will receive an advance of 10 per cent., which will increase the annual pay roll of the steel corporation by $4,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as non-union men. Strictly speaking, the advance applies to non-tonnage men of every constituent company of the corporation.

This decision has just been reached by the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation after numerous conferences with the highest officials of the underlying concerns. The first men to profit by the increase were those of the Carnegie Steel Co. who were not already working under a private scale. The next advance will come to the employes of American Steel and Wire plants.

In the Pittsburg district something like 30,000 men will be entitled to the increase. Chief among them will be the blast furnace workers, ail day men, laborers and machinists.

The wages of the blast furnace workers and day men of the Edgar Thompson and Homstead steel workers and all furnaces operated by the Carnegie Steel Co. were advanced without notice.

Workmen working under a private scale will be debarred from the advance, as well as coal miners, coke workers, rod men and tube workers. It is estimated that out of the total number of employes of the corporation, one-third of them are paid on the tonnage basis. It is expected that the largest independent steel and iron producers of the country will grant their laborers, machinists and blast furnace workers a similar advance.

JUDGE LONG DIES.

A Famous Michigan Jurists Crosses the Great Divide.

Detroit, Mich., June 28.—Justice of the State Supreme Court Charles D. Long died here Friday after a long illness.

Justice Long was born at Grand Blanc, Mich., June 14, 1841. He was about to enter college when the civil war broke out and he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Michigan infantry. In the battle of Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862, hardly eight months after his enlistment, he received two severe wounds, both of which rendered him an invalid for life. A shot shattered his left arm, which had to be amputated above the elbow. A bullet at nearly the same time struck and pierced his hip. This bullet it proved impossible to remove, and to the hour of his death this never-healing wound, which had to be dressed every day, caused him untold suffering.

He returned to his home and studied law. In 1887 he was elected to the supreme bench and was re-elected in 1897 for a second term of ten years. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles.

Judge Long was well known by reason of his suit against Pension Commissioner Lochren, which he carried to the United States supreme court, to compel him to restore his pension to $72 per month. It had been reduced on the ground that Judge Long was not totally disabled.

Mob Killed a Missionary.

Pekin, June 28.—The viceroy of the province of Sze-Chuan has notified the government that the American and British mission buildings at Tien-Ku-Chao have been destroyed by a mob and that a missionary has been murdered. His name and nationality were not reported. An imperial edict just issued deprives the local magistrate of Tien-Ku-Chao of his rank and orders the extermination of the rioters. Several leaders of the outbreak are reported to have been beheaded. Apparently this was an anti-indemnity rising, like those which have occurred elsewhere in China.

Murdered His Mother.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 28.—William Coates, aged 17, was arrested here Friday on suspicion of being the murderer of his mother, whose partially decomposed body was found in her home on a farm south of this city. Coates, after a brief sweating at police headquarters, made a full confession, implicating his father, James Coates, who soon afterwards was taken into custody. The parents have been separated for several months. The son says he choked his mother to death.

A Grewsome Find.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 28.—The body of Mary Lucille Murphy, the six-year-old daughter of Cornelius Murphy, who disappeared two weeks ago, was found last evening in a small lake in Forest Lawn cemetery. The child's hands were bound behind her back with rope. The feet were also bound tightly together and the body was wrapped in newspapers which were held in place by rubber bands. The body was badly decomposed.

A Lawyer Suicides.

New York, June 28.—James E. Pearson, 65 years of age, a well-known lawyer, whose home is at Hempstead, L. I., and who had an office in Brooklyn, was found dead in his office Friday. He had killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas. In his hand was the photograph of a woman. He left a letter, in which he said: "It is of no use. I have prayed for death and it does not come. I am a defaulter and thief, and where all the money is gone, I cannot tell. My wife and children are left penniless." Pearson had six children.

ROBERT SALLETTE

A Ballad of the Revolution.

THE Liberty Boys are up and out;
They're here with a song and there with a shout;
They're here in a flash and there in a flame,
And they fleer and jeer at King George's name.
The Tories may bluster and fluster and fret,
But the Liberty Boys will beat them yet;
And the chief of the Boys is Robert Sallette.

Robert Sallette—his limbs are long,
And his good right arm is uncommonly strong.
He rides like a centaur, he swims like a fish;
And the Liberty Boys will rise at his wish;
And the Tories have never a chance to forget
The name and the fame of Robert Sallette.

There's a gentleman Tory, rich and old;
He has bought up acres and hoarded up gold.
He sits in his house never making a noise,
For fear of a visit from the Liberty Boys.
And he says aloud: "A price I will set
On the head of this traitor, Robert Sallette.

"Oh, Governor Wright is mild and kind,
And justice and mercy are much to his mind;
But a harsher voice than his should be heard
To uphold the cause of King George the Third,
And to silence this horrible noise that comes
From Boston way of fifes and drums.
One hundred guineas the man shall get
Who will bring me the head of Robert Sallette!"

The Tory sits in his old oak chair,
With arms and blazonry carven fair;
He sits and quakes, and his very heart aches,
And not even the ghost of a noise he makes;
For news came last night that the Boys would ride;
And he hears the tramp of a horse outside,
A jingling stirrup, a ringing tread;
And the soul within him sits cold with dread.

There falls on the door a thunderous knock,
And it jars his ear like a cannon's shock.
And into the room there strides, before
The trembling darky can close the door,
A stalwart man with a ponderous sack,
A sword at his side and a gun at his back.
He drops the sack with a heavy thump,
And it strikes the floor like a leaden lump,
And he says, with a look so stern and bright
It seems to pierce like a sword of light:
"A hundred guineas I come to get,
For I bring you the head of Robert Sallette!"

The Tory starts, and his heart grows sick,
And his eyes grow dim, and his breath comes quick,
As he stares at the thing that bulges round
At the end of the sack that lies on the ground.
"Show me the head, ere you speak so bold!"
"Nay!" quoth the stranger. "First, the gold!
I have ridden too fast and ridden too far,
And have seen too much of your Liberty War,
To run a risk at the very end.
So out with your money, my loyal friend,
And then, I promise you, you shall get
A sight of the head of Robert Sallette!"

The gold rings out on the table there;
It lies in a heap both broad and fair,
A glittering pyramid rich and rare.
Outshining Egypt's, beyond compare.
The stranger laughs at the splendid sight,
But again his look is stern and bright.
"A bargain's a bargain, friend," he said.
"You pay right well for a homely head!
For"—he swung his hat from his forehead clear—
"The head of Robert Sallette is—here!"

There's a man who rides, and sings as he rides
And shakes in his saddle, and claps his sides,
For glee at hearing the guineas chink
In his pockets so merrily—tink! tink! tink!
He laughs "Ha! ha!" and he laughs "Ho! ho!"
And he's off to the forest like shaft from bow.
"My fine old friend, 't will be some time yet
Ere I part with the head of Robert Sallette!"

There's a Tory gentleman, rich and old,
Who sits and quakes with an icy cold,
His teeth they chatter with fear and rage,
And he says some things unbecoming his age,
As he glares at the ground, and at something round
That rolls from a sack with a thumping sound.
He grumbles and groans, and he savagely tears
In a painful way at his grizzled hairs;
And he cries: "Oh the murderous, traitorous bumpkin!
Instead of his head, he's left me a pumpkin!"

—Laura E. Richards, in St. Nicholas.

LOUISA MAY'S SOLO at the CELEBRATION.

By J. L. Harbour

"LOUISY MAY is to sing a solo at the celebration," Mrs. Hatfield was explaining to a visitor. "And I don't know but she'll be too fine to speak to her own folks when she's rigged out in all her new things. Still, I don't begrudge her the things. She's worked real faithful pickin' strawberries and doing all sorts of chores to pay for what she's to have. She's a good girl, Louisy is."

"But has she ever sung in public before?"

"She's never sung a solo all by herself except at one or two little Sunday school concerts. I don't know how it will be when she finds herself on the platform facing the big Fourth of July crowd."

"Oh, she'll get through it all right. I have heard that she sings beautifully."

"Well, I don't know but she does sing about as well as you could expect a girl of only 15 to sing. It's kind of curious; I can't sing no more than a blue jay, and when her pa tries it the hens scatter in terror. She gets it from her Grandfather Hatfield over in Ware. He'll be 75 come the 10th of next month, and he'll sit down to a little organ he's got and sing away by the hour. He's coming clear over from Ware to hear Louisy May sing. He's goin' to leave her his organ in his will."

"A piano would be better for her."

"Yes, Louisy May's wild to have a piano, but we can never get her one with five younger children to rear and school. Her Grandpa Hatfield mebbe could get one; but I don't know that he's able to, although he always has been close-mouthed about his money affairs. You'll be at the celebration?"

"Oh, yes; we are all going. And I expect to hear Louisy May beat 'em all."

There the conversation ended, because a red-haired girl came hurriedly into the sitting-room. She blushed furiously as she heard her name.

On the morning of the Fourth of July Louisa May was very happy as she stood before the small mirror in her bedroom and gave the last touches to her toilet. Her challis had made up very prettily, and her mother had delighted her by an unexpected gift of a pretty pink ribbon sash. She had never before had such a beautiful hat, and there was but one thing to detract from her satisfaction with her appearance.

"If only I didn't have such a mop of red hair!" she said to the mirror. "If it was mouse-colored, like Amanda Dane's, or regular brindle, like Lucy Trent's, I s uldn't care. But red! It isn't as red a it used to be, though, and I shall wear my hat while I sing—that will hide it a good deal."

There had been few holidays in Louisa May's life, and never one so full of promise of pleasure as this. She had been to the village the day before to rehearse her song with Miss Hope, who was to play the accompaniment on the organ, and Miss Hope had said that Louisa sang beautifully. Louisa Mays heart, and made her forget her wounded feelings. Her grandfather held the flag so that its folds were falling about her, and her eyes were shining and her face was smiling as she began the second stanza in a voice without the least quaver. The old man did not sing now. He stood beside her with one arm still around her, and nodded time with his snowy head and gently waved the flag above the singer.

When Louisa May's voice died away after the last lines, the applause was deafening. While it was still at its height, her grandfather stepped to the edge of the platform, holding the flag aloft. When he could be heard he called out shrilly:

"Everybody join me in singing the last two lines! Come, now, everybody sing!"

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The woods and the hills rang with the melody; they rang again with the shouts of the people when the lines had been sung not only once, but three times.

The governor himself congratulated Louisa May, and handing her the beautiful little silk flag he had been holding in his hand he said:

"Let me give you this to remember me by."

Louisa May thought that she could never be any happier than she was

HER GRANDFATHER HELD THE FLAG.

She had a very clear and strong voice, and she said to her mother as they drove toward the grove: "I don't feel a bit nervous or afraid now."

She did, however, feel a little nervous when her turn to sing came, and she found herself on the platform before the audience that filled every part of the grove. The chairman of the day stepped forward and said:

"We will now listen to a solo, 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' by Miss Louisa May Hatfield."

At this some of the grand army men set up a shout, and Louisa May walked to the front of the platform with the large silk flag she was to hold while she sang.

The applause died away, and the organist had just begun to play the prelude, when a boy shouted shrilly:

"Red head! Red head! Better look out or the fireworks will catch!"

Louisa May's pink cheeks grew pallid. She opened her lips, but no sound came from them. She was trembling from head to foot. The flag fell from her hand down over the edge of the platform. Then in an agony of embarrassment she put both hands over her face and began to cry.

The boy who had called out "Red head" suddenly felt a hand grip the back of his collar, and he was jerked from his seat by an irate little old man.

"I'll let ye know how ye call my gran'daughter 'red head,' ye little sassbox! You take that!" and he smartly boxed the howling boy's ears. Then he hurried toward the platform and up the steps. A queer-looking little old man he was, with long white hair and beard. He had on a stiffly starched linen "duster" and bright blue jean trousers. Hurrying to Louisa May's side, he put his arm around her waist and said, soothingly:

"There, there, Louisy May! Don't you mind that impudent little sassbox! You sing your song now. Come, grandpa will start ye off on it!"

The old man picked up the flag which she had let fall to the platform, and holding its staff in one hand while his other arm was round Louisa May's waist, he began to sing in a thin, wavering, but not unmusical voice:

"Oh say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!"

He stopped at the end of these lines and said gently to Louisa May:

"Come, now, honey, you sing, too."

She had taken her hands from her face, and as she looked into the sympathetic faces of the people before her, she felt her courage rise. When the old man began to sing the next lines Louisa May's voice, clear and steady and sweet, rose high above his own:

"And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

Something of the lofty spirit of the grand old song suddenly filled during the rest of that day, but she felt much the same way three days later when, on coming home from the strawberry patch, she found Grandpa Hatfield waiting for her in the hall. He flung open the parlor door behind him as he kissed her, and Louisa saw in a corner of the room a beautiful shining new piano.

"Why, grandpa!" she exclaimed, and flung her arms around his neck, half-laughing and half-crying. His dim eyes had a strange light in them, and his voice was not very steady as he said:

"I tell ye, Louisy, I don't know when I have heard anything that took such hold of me as the way you sung that grand old 'Star-Spangled Banner.' I want it to be the first song you sing on your new piano. I'll play it and we'll sing it together."

A few moments later a passer-by reined up his horse in front of the house to listen to the fresh young voice and the old and quavering one singing together:

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

—Youth's Companion.

FATHER.

As he appears after directing the fireworks in the front yard on the night of the Fourth.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Fourth in Boston.

Visitor—"How do you expect to celebrate the Fourth this year?"

Little Waldo Wendal—"Oh, beautifully! I am now engaged in my laboratory preparing a number of liddyte explosives and some nitroglycerine shells with which to commemorate the glorious occasion of our national independence!"—Judge.

Evidence of It.

"Did your little friend have a good time on the Fourth?" asked the kindly neighbor.

"Did he?" repeated the boy. "Well, you just bet he did! Why, you ought to see the way he is bandaged up today."—Chicago Evening Post.

An Unselfish Boy.

"Tommy," said Mrs. Glim, "you should not shoot your firecrackers in the house."

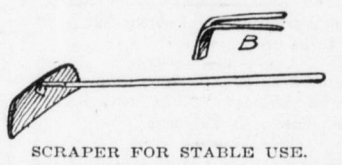
"But I want you to enjoy them too, mamma," replied the thoughtful boy.—Harlem Life.

THE FARMING WORLD

SCRAPER FOR STABLES.

For Cleaning Up Floors and Other Work of the Kind This Device Is Very Convenient.

A convenient device for use about the stable for cleaning up the floors, etc., is shown in the illustration. Procure a thin, stiff piece of iron about 14 inches long and 5 or 6 inches wide, and cut it with a cold chisel



SCRAPER FOR STABLE USE.

into the shape shown, or leave it rectangular. Rivet the handle socket of an old garden hoe to the blade, and put in a handle of the desired length. A scraper of this kind is much better than one made of wood, and it will be found useful outside the stable for such work as cleaning the barn floor, the poultry house, or for use in the grain bins. If a handle clip from a hoe is not at hand, the device shown by "B" may be available of to attach the handle to scraper. This is made by taking a piece of strap iron, bending double, welding part way up and spreading apart the unwelded wings, which are bent so as to fit on the squared end of the handle. Small holes are drilled in the clip of the rivets or bolts with which it is secured to the scraper blade and handle.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

EXERCISE FOR HORSES.

An Important Element in the Development of the Highest Powers of an Animal.

In writing about the care of horses an eminent English army officer has the following to say: "Regularity of exercise is an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less in his legs than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what it required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands on it, the body becomes active and well conditioned without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from overfreshness. As a proof of the value of regular exercise, we need only refer to the stage coach horse of former days. Many of these animals, though by no means of the best physical frame, would trot with a heavy load behind them for eight hours at the rate of ten miles an hour without turning a hair, and this work they would continue to do for years without even being sick or sorry. Few gentlemen can say as much for their carriage horses. No horses, in fact, were in hardier condition. On the other hand, if exercise be neglected, even for a few days, in a horse in high condition, he will put on fat. He has been taking daily the large amount of material needed to sustain the consumption caused by his work. If that work cease suddenly, nature will, notwithstanding, continue to supply the new material; and fat, followed by plethora, and frequently by disease, will be the speedy consequence."

BUYING HOGS CHEAP.

Many Otherwise Sensible Farmers Allow Low Prices to Dictate Important Purchases.

No swine breeder can afford to buy animals just because they are cheap. It not infrequently happens that the cheapest animals prove to be the most expensive in the end, whether that end be in the way of breeding or of butchering. If an animal is cheap it is because it is not worth much, except in rare cases when a good animal has to be disposed of under the conditions of a forced sale. The man that buys a cheap boar finds that he has to sell the progeny of that boar at a correspondingly low price. The man that buys a cheap sow frequently finds that she is cheap because she bears few pigs and they of poor quality. By the time he has disposed of the pigs and figured up his accounts he finds that the cheap sow was really a very expensive sow, for into her went not only the purchase money but a great deal of labor and feed. No progressive man will allow the price to dictate his purchases. Quality is what he must have, and it is what he is after. The man that really buys cheap is the man that pays a good price for a good animal and gets a good profit out of it. It is very seldom that a good profit comes out of a poor price and a poor animal.—Farmers' Review.

To Secure Broody Hens.

We often hear people complain of the scarcity of setting hens. When we are short of setters, we place four or five extra eggs in several nests, and in a few days usually find them covered with broody hens. If one is short of nest eggs, he can use a few eggs that are under size or off in shape, and worthless, for hatching purposes, making them, so the fresh laid eggs may be readily distinguished from them and gathered as usual. We find this a very simple and effective method to induce the hens to become broody early in the season.—Milton A. Brown, in Poultry Keeper.

A Hard One.

The eminent Boston professor who declares that there can be no more languages invented has probably not heard of the Georgetown man with a hare lip who is teaching a parrot to talk.—Washington Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating, feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

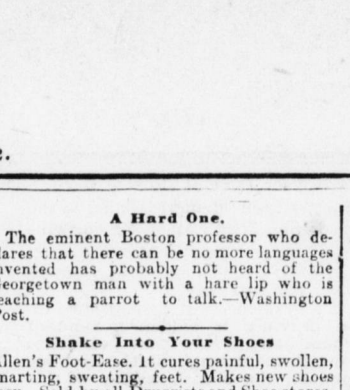
Never put off 'till to-morrow what you can get some one else to do to-day.—Ohio State Journal.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A lot of good people enjoy telling bad news.—Chicago Daily News.

Stops the Cough
and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

Only a good man can see good things in others.—Ram's Horn.



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We seal the product in key-opening cans. Turn a key and you find the meat exactly as it left us. We put them up in this way

Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue,
Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Loaf,
Deviled Ham, Brisket Beef,
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All Natural Flavor foods. Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them.

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"How to Make Good Things to Eat" will be sent free if you ask us.

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LAME BACK
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

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TO
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Has been inaugurated by the
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Look at the SCHEDULE.

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HAZARD
"SPORTSMEN SAY THEY HAD NO IDEA GAME COULD BE KILLED AT SO GREAT A DISTANCE AS THEY HAVE BROUGHT IT DOWN WITH HAZARD SMOKELESS WHEN LOADED AS DIRECTED ON CANISTER."
GUN POWDER

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.—C 1923

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Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS of WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR, $1.

Cuticura THE SET $1. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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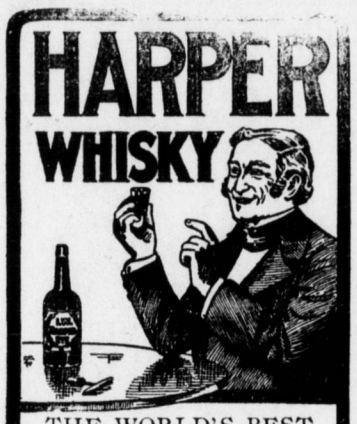

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Gold Medal for high-standard quality at New Orleans, 1885; Chicago, 1893. Paris, 1900.

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Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.
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Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

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100 Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, trimmed in lace and braided, in blues, greens, tans and oxblood. Very latest novelties,

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100 Ladies' White Suits in Swiss Muslin Organdies. Trimmed in lace and insertions. 32 to 40 bust measure,

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Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Jackets—Spring Styles—

$5 00 Jackets for	$3 75
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200 Wash Skirts in Navy Blue Polka Dots, Black Polka Dots, in single and double Flounce Styles.

$1.50 to $2.00

300 Linen Skirts, in plain, corded and insertion trimmed, very fine and special,

$2.50 to $10.00

300 White Pique and Duck Skirts, one, two and three rows of insertions and flounce effects,

$1.75 to $6.50

Ladies' Black Silk Eton Jackets—

$10 00 Jacket now	$7 50
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THE RESTAURANT.
Out-of-town patrons will find the cafe an excellent place to relieve the tedium of shopping. Finest teas and coffees served. Hot dishes in ten minutes.
YOU CAN SHOP BY MAIL.
Orders attended to the same day received.

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The American Block,
BUFFALO, N. Y

Search for Tribe of Chinese Jews.

A letter from Shanghi, China, to the Philadelphia North American contains the following remarkable information relative to a hidden band of Chinese Jews. The letter says:

Deep in the heart of an interior Chinese province is hidden a band of Chinese Jews. Now that peace has been restored throughout the Flowery Kingdom, the Jewish colony of this city intends opening communications with its Mongolian co-religionists in order to establish close relations.

In has been known for some time that such a tribe existed. Occasionally travelers have brought from Kaifeng Fu the news of a strange sect that did not follow the religious teaching of Buddha, Mohamet or Confucious, but worshipped according to the laws of Moses. An attempt was made to reach them some fifty years ago, but it was thwarted by the Tai Ping rebellion. Again within the last three years the Boxer insurrection brought failure to a similar effort.

Altogether there are said to be seven clans in the colony, with a male membership of probably 140. How they came to China, and from which of the original tribes they descend is a problem which Hebraic scholars will have to decide.

Their present condition is deplorable and their religious observances have degenerated, but this is not surprising in view of their complete isolation from worshipers of their own faith. They have no tribal leader, no synagogue and no schools in which to educate their children, but they have staunchly resisted the influence of Buddhist and Mohammedan neighbors, and venerate above all things a well stone on which is engraved the names of Moses, Abraham and Adam.

They have a few traditional commands that they remember and observe. They never use heathen musical instruments in marriage ceremonies. They take out sinews before preparing the meat for their food and are prohibited to eat pork. They did not know until recently of the existence in any part of the world of any Jews besides themselves. Their first knowledge of their outside co-religionists was when they received the message which local Jews sent to them.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

To $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

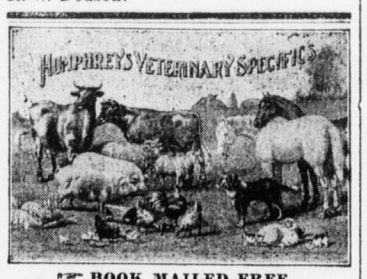
A Seasonable Short Story.

The most seasonable of many excellent short stories in the July McClure's (among which is an Emmy Lou story and a Newfoundland story by Norman Duncan), is Mary Stewart Cutting's, "In the Married Quarters." No more feeling picture has ever been drawn of the reverse side of the summer vacation—the side of the husband who remains behind—not in the city where there are roof-gardens and restaurants and electric fans, but in a mosquito infested suburb, where one is left alone to battle with the moths and the red ants; for in this case both cook and second girl seem also to have fled. The remarkable part of it is that the story should have been written by a woman, and the whole in a spirit of sympathy, not of satire.

The sketch is another of Mrs. Cutting's "Little Stories of Married Life," which are coming to be among the most welcome of the various noteworthy fiction series running in McClure's.

Acts Immediately.

Colds are sometimes more troublesome in summer than in winter. It's so hard to keep from adding to them while cooling off after exercise. One Minute Cough Cure cures at once. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Sure cure for coughs, colds, croup, throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson.



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KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

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DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and BACKACHE CURE
Rheumatism, Backache, Dropsy, Gravel.
All Bladder and Urinary Diseases. By Druggists, 50c. $1.

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No False Claims.

The proprietors of Foley's Honey and Tar do not advertise this as a sure cure for consumption." They do not claim it will cure this dread complaint in advanced cases, but do positively assert that it will cure in the earlier stages and never fails to give comfort and relief in the worst cases. Foley's Honey and Tar is without doubt the greatest throat and lung remedy. Refuse substitutes. L. Taggart.

There are few things more brittle than reputations.

Two Bottles Cured Him.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years." writes A. H. Davis, of Mt. Sterling, Ia., "but two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent cure." L. Taggart.

You can turn a crank down but he always turns up again.

Sound kidneys are safeguards of life. Make the kidneys healthy with Foley's Kidney cure. L. Taggart.

The average value of all meat cattle in the country was, in 1900, $21.77.

When Other Medicines have Failed

Take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed. L. Taggart.

When marriage is a failure it isn't always due to financial stringency.

If A Man Lie To You,

And say some other salve, ointment lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest, 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

One-third of the United State proper is vacant land.

Need More Help.

Often the over taxed organs of digestion cry out for help by Dyspepsia's pains. Nausea, Dizziness, Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure. 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

If love is blind it's funny that a young man can see more in his best girl than anybody else can.

Bronchitis for Twenty Years.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar which is a sure cure." L. Taggart.

It seems proper that the bed of a lake should be covered with a sheet of water.

Saves A Woman's Life.

To have given would have meant death for Mrs. Louis Cragg of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often", she writes," "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by L. Taggart. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

It's all right to take things as they come, but it's better to go after them.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's e wonderful tonic for run-down systems. Electric Bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and expels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Taggart. Only 50 cents.

A theatrical manager can't be judged by the company he keeps.

Jangling Nerves.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetile poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by L. Taggart.

The preacher who rehearses his sermons practices what he preaches.

Krause's Headache Capsules

Were the first headache capsules put on the market. Their immediate success resulted in a host of imitations containing antipyrine, chloral, morphine and other injurious drugs, purporting to be "just as good." Avoid these imitations and insist on your having Krause's, which speedily cure the most severe cases and leaves no bad after effects. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

The man who tries to please everybody generally has a contempt for himself.

If You Have Headaches

Don't experiment with alleged cures. Buy Krause's Headache Capsules which will cure any headache in half an hour, no matter what causes it. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

Sweden and The Swedes

Sweden is one of the largest countries in Europe and more densely populated than America. There are seven million Swedes scattered in different parts of the world; of these five million still remain in Sweden.

The number of marriages is diminished in late years, not because of economic conditions but because of larger demands socially. A child in Sweden may look forward to a life of 50 years, while in England, where health conditions are next best, a generation attains the age of 46 years.

Sweden is now the oldest remaining kingdom of the civilized countries of Europe. It has never been subjected to foreign tyranny. Casual tyrants it has had for short periods only.

National property and treasury deposits are so large, that if an increase continues as in the past, Sweden will soon be a rich country. Its constitution is the only one in Europe, with the possible exception of England's, that has had its birth and development in independence and has not been produced because of pressure from foreign innovations.

There is not ahead of any nation so beloved by its people as Oscar II. Others live and move surrounded by police guard, but King Oscar goes unattended in and out among his people, in the streets and market-places or out into the fields and woods, without the slightest fear of getting hurt by any one of his subjects.

The parliament, or riksdag, consists of two legislative bodies. To one of these only rich persons, with an annual income of at least 4,000 kronor or eligible. They pay their own expenses and receive no pay. The members of the other division get their traveling expenses paid and receive pay of 10 kronor per day. These two bodies make and modify all laws, which afterwards are submitted to the king for signature.

Laws are made slowly, but they tend to protect the interests of the common people. In judicial matters, a person, however poor, has recourse to the courts, the last being that of the king himself.

Crime and lawlessness is diminished more and more every year. The jails are kept in good condition, but are so little used that, perhaps, in the future, they may be used for educational purposes.

The religious conditions are very favorable. The transition from paganism to Christianity and later Catholicism to Protestantism was voluntary and conclusive. Consequently Christianity has taken deep root among the people. Work along temperance lines is also progressing. In respect to her public school system, Sweden is ahead of the rest of Europe; the quality of teaching is also universally acknowledged to be foremost. Our sloyd is known and taught to people of many nations. (The doctor mentioned a long list of Spewish philosophers, scientists and astronomers.)

Chemistry knows of seventy-five elements; of these, twenty were discovered by Swedes.

The thermoneter that is used in all countries except England and America, where Fahrenheit is used, and which rationally puts the freezing point at zero and the bolling point at 100 degrees, was made by and named after the Swede, Carl Celsius. Fahrenheit put the freezing point at 32 degrees and the bolling point at 212 degrees, but where he got the 32 I don't understand.

Sweden harvests annually 434 kilograms of grain per inhabitant, Western Europe 276, and America 404. Potatoes yield annually in Sweden 286 kilo, in America 78 and in Western Europe 307. For one thousand inhabitants there are in Sweden 350 milch, cows in Western Europe 150, in America 210. Of beef cattle for the same population there are in Sweden 100, in Western Europe 150, in America 370.

The mining resources in Sweden are exceptionally large. In one place one million tons of ore per year may be mined for 600 years before level ground is reached and shafts need be built. The discovery of dynamite by a Swede has made mining easy. An abundance of nature water power helps the development of all industries. Sweden has more lines of railroad in proportion to her population than any other country. Its extensive telephone system is world-renowned. Every tenth home has its own telephone. In his own church in Gefle he has a telephone which is connected with the central station when he preaches his sermon on Sundays, and many people in the city and vicinity may sit down and listen to his sermon in the quiet of their own homes.—*Extract from P. Waldenstrom's Lecture, delivered in Boston, Oct. 11th, 1901.*

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say it will do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. Medlin, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 25 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

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Not in Nature

for anyone to always feel tired. There is no need to drag out an existence without ambition.

Weak nerves are responsible for languor, depression, debility and varicocele.

Diseased nerves, whether due to overwork, over-indulgence or any other cause, can be made strong as steel by the use of

Sex-ine Pills

They tone and invigorate every organ of the body, soothe and strengthen the nerves and transform broken down men and women into strong, healthy, vigorous, ruddy-cheeked persons. If you find this isn't so, you get your money back.

$1.00 per box; 6 boxes (with guarantee), $5.00. Book free. PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R.C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa 51

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advise free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 16-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Safe Sure Immediate — Red Cross — For Woman's Relief.

Tansy Pills

Mailed to Any Address in Plain Packages. $1.00 per box

Vin De Cinchona Co. 612 Locust St. DesMoines, Ia.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET. (MAILED FREE.)
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT AS WE SAY
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Old Reliable Virginia Shows

AND WORLD'S GREATEST TRAINED ANIMAL EXPOSITION WILL EXHIBIT IN

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GIVING TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2:00 AND 8:00 P. M.

25c ADMISSION ONLY 25c
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